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ADAPTIVE BEM WITH OPTIMAL CONVERGENCE RATES FOR THE HELMHOLTZ EQUATION

ALEX BESPALOV, TIMO BETCKE, ALEXANDER HABERL, AND DIRK PRAETORIUS

ABSTRACT. We analyze an adaptive boundary element method for the weakly-singular and hypersingular integral equations for the 2D and 3D Helmholtz problem. The proposed adaptive algorithm is steered by a residual error estimator and does not rely on any *a priori* information that the underlying meshes are sufficiently fine. We prove convergence of the error estimator with optimal algebraic rates, independently of the (coarse) initial mesh. As a technical contribution, we prove certain local inverse-type estimates for the boundary integral operators associated with the Helmholtz equation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Adaptive boundary element methods (ABEMs) with (dis)continuous piecewise polynomials for second order elliptic problems are well understood if the boundary integral operator is strongly elliptic. In particular for the Laplace equation and lowest order boundary elements, optimal algebraic rates of convergence have been proved in [FFK⁺14, FFK⁺15, FKMP13] for polyhedral boundaries and in [Tso17] for smooth boundaries. An abstract framework is also found in [CFPP14]. With the recent work [AFF⁺17], these results can also be extended to piecewise smooth boundaries.

In recent years, isogeometric analysis has lead to a variety of works proving optimal rates for ABEM using spline basis functions; see, e.g., [FGP15, FGHP16, FGHP17] for the Laplace problem in two dimension as well as [Gan17] for a generalization to second-order linear elliptic PDEs in three dimensions.

On the other hand, boundary element methods (BEMs) for the Helmholtz equation are very popular and used in many applications; see, e.g., [CWGLS12, CK83] for an overview of techniques in acoustic scattering. To our knowledge, there are no results concerning optimal convergence of ABEM for indefinite problems, even for sufficiently fine initial meshes. With this paper, we fill this gap in the theory.

In this work, we generalize existing results concerning optimal convergence of ABEM for the Laplace equation to the Helmholtz equation. To this end, let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with $d = 2, 3$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain with boundary $\partial\Omega \supseteq \Gamma$. We consider ABEM for the Dirichlet or Neumann boundary value problem for the Helmholtz equation, i.e.,

$$(1) \quad -\Delta u - k^2 u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{subject to either} \quad u = g \text{ on } \Gamma \quad \text{or} \quad \partial_{\mathbf{n}} u = \phi \text{ on } \Gamma.$$

where $k \in \mathbb{R}$ denotes the wavenumber. Independently, whether a direct or an indirect approach is used, the Dirichlet boundary value problems leads to the following weakly-singular integral equation. Suppose that k^2 is not an eigenvalue of the interior Dirichlet Problem (IDP). Given a right-hand side $f \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, find $\phi \in \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ such that

$$(2) \quad V_k \phi = f \quad \text{on } \Gamma,$$

Key words and phrases. boundary element method, Helmholtz equation, a posteriori error estimate, adaptive algorithm, convergence, optimality.

where V_k denotes the single-layer operator associated with the Helmholtz equation. For $k = 0$, V_k coincides with the single-layer operator of the Laplace equation. In this case, we refer to [FKMP13, FFK⁺14, Tso13], where optimal algebraic convergence rates for the weakly-singular integral equation for the Laplace operator are shown.

In this paper, we focus on the case $k \neq 0$. We build on the abstract framework developed in [BHP17] and propose an adaptive algorithm (Algorithm 7) for the numerical solution of problem (2), which does not require any *a priori* information on whether the initial mesh (or any locally refined mesh generated by the algorithm) is sufficiently fine. In the algorithm, the local mesh-refinement is guided by the weighted-residual *a posteriori* error estimator, and the classical adaptive loop is complemented by an additional step that performs a uniform mesh-refinement if the Galerkin formulation of (2) does not admit a unique solution. Even though the latter is unlikely to happen in practice, this case cannot be avoided in theory.

The main result of this work is Theorem 10. It states that Algorithm 7 generates a convergent sequence of discrete solutions and, moreover, the generated sequence of *a posteriori* error estimators converges linearly with an optimal algebraic rate. Theorem 10 is the first result that proves optimal convergence rates for ABEM for the Helmholtz equation. In addition to that, we emphasize that our adaptive algorithm effects the optimal rate for any given, possibly coarse, initial mesh. Although the presentation focuses on the weakly-singular equation in (2), the adaptive algorithm and the main result of Theorem 10 extend immediately to the hypersingular integral equation corresponding to the Neumann boundary value problem in (1).

The proof of Theorem 10 relies on the abstract framework developed in [BHP17] for compactly perturbed elliptic problems and requires verification of the so-called *axioms of adaptivity* [CFPP14] for the weighted-residual error estimator. In this work, we verify these by employing novel inverse-type estimates for the underlying boundary integral operators. These estimates exploit potential decompositions from [Mel12] and generalize existing results for the Laplacian ($k = 0$) to the case of an arbitrary wavenumber $k \geq 0$.

Outline. This work and its main results are structured as follows: Section 2 recaps the functional analytic framework and introduces the involved integral operators as well as the Galerkin discretization by piecewise polynomials. In Section 3, we prove inverse-type estimates in the style of [AFF⁺17] for the Helmholtz operators. The exact adaptive algorithm and the *a posteriori* weighted-residual error estimator are given in Section 4. The main result (Theorem 10) of this work is given in Section 5. Further, Section 6 comments on the extension of the analysis to the hypersingular equation. In the last Section 7, we underpin our theoretical findings with some numerical experiments. A rigorous proof of the essential estimator properties and Theorem 10 is given in the Appendix.

Throughout all statements, the dependencies of all constants are given. In proofs, we may abbreviate the notation by use of the symbol \lesssim which indicates \leq up to some multiplicative constant which is clear from the context. Analogously, \gtrsim indicates \geq up to a multiplicative constant. The symbol \simeq states that both estimates \lesssim and \gtrsim hold.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with $d = 2, 3$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain with piecewise C^∞ -boundary $\partial\Omega$ and exterior normal vector $\mathbf{n}(y)$ for every $y \in \partial\Omega$; see [SS11, Definition 2.2.10]. Let

$\Omega^{\text{ext}} := \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \overline{\Omega}$ denote the corresponding exterior domain. We suppose that $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ or $\emptyset \neq \Gamma \subset \partial\Omega$ is a relative open set which stems from a Lipschitz dissection $\partial\Omega = \Gamma \cup \partial\Gamma \cup (\partial\Omega \setminus \Gamma)$; see [McL00, p. 99].

2.1. Sobolev spaces. For $s \in \{-1/2, 0, 1/2\}$, the Sobolev spaces $H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$ are defined as in [McL00, p. 100] via Bessel-potentials and the Lipschitz parametrization of $\partial\Omega$. Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denote the duality pairing which extends the $L^2(\partial\Omega)$ -scalar product. For $s \in \{-1/2, 0, 1/2\}$, the negative-order Sobolev spaces are defined by duality $H^{-(1/2+s)}(\partial\Omega) := H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)'$.

If $\Gamma \subsetneq \partial\Omega$, let $E_{0,\Gamma}$ denote the extension operator which extends a function on Γ to $\partial\Omega$ by zero. Then, the spaces $H^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)$ and $\tilde{H}^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)$ are defined as in [McL00] by

$$\begin{aligned} H^{1/2+s}(\Gamma) &:= \{v|_{\Gamma} : v \in H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)\}, \quad \|v\|_{H^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)} := \inf\{\|w\|_{H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)} : w|_{\Gamma} = v\}, \\ \tilde{H}^{1/2+s}(\Gamma) &:= \{v : E_{0,\Gamma}v \in H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)\}, \quad \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)} := \|E_{0,\Gamma}v\|_{H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

For $s = 1/2$, we have the following equivalences

$$\|u\|_{H^1(\partial\Omega)}^2 \simeq \|u\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2 + \|\nabla_{\Gamma}u\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)}^2 \quad \text{as well as} \quad \|u\|_{\tilde{H}^1(\Gamma)}^2 \simeq \|u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2 + \|\nabla_{\Gamma}u\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}^2;$$

see, e.g. [AFF⁺17, Facts 2.1]. For $s \in \{-1/2, 0, 1/2\}$, the corresponding negative-order spaces are obtained by duality

$$\tilde{H}^{-(1/2+s)}(\Gamma) := H^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)' \quad \text{and} \quad H^{-(1/2+s)}(\Gamma) := \tilde{H}^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)'.$$

We emphasize that, for all $\psi \in L^2(\Gamma)$, it holds that $E_{0,\Gamma}\psi \in H^{-1/2}(\Omega)$ as well as $\|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} = \|E_{0,\Gamma}\psi\|_{H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)}$. We note the continuous inclusions

$$\tilde{H}^{\pm(1/2+s)}(\Gamma) \subseteq H^{\pm(1/2+s)}(\Gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{H}^{\pm(1/2+s)}(\partial\Omega) = H^{\pm(1/2+s)}(\partial\Omega).$$

We make the following convention: If $\Gamma \subsetneq \partial\Omega$, and it is clear from the context, we identify any $v \in \tilde{H}^{1/2+s}(\Gamma)$ with its extension $E_{0,\Gamma}v \in H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$. Further, the operators \tilde{V}_k, V_k, K'_k are often applied to functions in $L^2(\Gamma)$, resp. \tilde{K}_k, K_k, W_k are applied to functions in $\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)$. To ease notation, for $\psi \in L^2(\Gamma)$ and $v \in \tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, we implicitly extend by zero, e.g., we write $V_k\psi$ instead of $V_k(E_{0,\Gamma}\psi)$ and K_kv instead of $K_k(E_{0,\Gamma}v)$.

2.2. Trace operators. We denote by $\gamma_0^{\text{int}} : H^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ the interior trace operator. For $u \in H_{\Delta}^1 := \{u \in H^1(\Omega) : -\Delta u \in L^2(\Omega)\}$, we define the interior conormal derivative operator via Green's first identity as

$$\gamma_1^{\text{int}} : H_{\Delta}^1(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega), \quad \langle \gamma_1^{\text{int}}u, \gamma_0^{\text{int}}v \rangle_{\partial\Omega} := \langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle_{\Omega} - \langle -\Delta u, v \rangle_{\Omega} \quad \forall v \in H^1(\Omega).$$

To define the exterior counterparts γ_0^{ext} and γ_1^{ext} , let $U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain such that $\overline{\Omega} \subset U \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. Then, the exterior trace operator $\gamma_0^{\text{ext}} : H^1(U \setminus \overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is defined analogously as restriction to $\partial\Omega$. The exterior conormal derivative operator $\gamma_1^{\text{ext}} : H_{\Delta}^1(U \setminus \overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is defined by $\langle \gamma_1^{\text{ext}}u, \gamma_0^{\text{ext}}v \rangle_{\partial\Omega} := \langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle_{U \setminus \Omega} - \langle -\Delta u, v \rangle_{U \setminus \Omega}$ for all $v \in H^1(U \setminus \overline{\Omega})$ with $\gamma_0^{\text{ext}}v = 0$ on ∂U . If a function u admits interior and exterior trace, resp., interior and exterior conormal derivative, we define the jump

$$[\gamma_1 u] := \gamma_1^{\text{ext}}u - \gamma_1^{\text{int}}u \quad \text{resp.} \quad [u] = \gamma_0^{\text{ext}}u - \gamma_0^{\text{int}}u.$$

We denote the surface gradient by $\nabla_\Gamma(\cdot)$.

2.3. Layer potentials and boundary integral operators. Let k denote the wavenumber of the Helmholtz equation. For $k > 0$, the Helmholtz kernel is given by

$$(3) \quad G_k(x, y) = \frac{i}{4} H_0^{(1)}(k|x-y|) \quad \text{for } d=2 \quad \text{resp.} \quad G_k(x, y) = \frac{e^{ik|x-y|}}{4\pi|x-y|} \quad \text{for } d=3,$$

where $H_0^{(1)}$ is the first-kind Hankel function of order zero. For $k < 0$, we define $G_k := \overline{G_{-k}}$ and if $k = 0$, we employ the fundamental solution of the Laplace operator

$$(4) \quad G_0(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \log|x-y| \quad \text{for } d=2 \quad \text{resp.} \quad G_0(x, y) = \frac{1}{4\pi|x-y|} \quad \text{for } d=3.$$

For all $k \in \mathbb{R}$, the single-layer and double-layer potential operators are defined as

$$(\tilde{V}_k \phi)(x) := \int_{\partial\Omega} G_k(x, y) \phi(y) dy \quad \text{and} \quad (\tilde{K}_k \phi)(x) := \int_{\partial\Omega} \partial_{\mathbf{n}(y)} G_k(x, y) \phi(y) dy$$

which give rise to corresponding bounded linear operators $\tilde{V}_k \in L(H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega); H^1(U))$ and $\tilde{K}_k \in L(H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega); H^1(U \setminus \partial\Omega))$.

The single-layer potential induces the single-layer operator

$$V_k := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{V}_k : H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$$

for $-1/2 < s \leq 1/2$; see, e.g., Theorem 2 in the case of $s = 1/2$. For $k = 0$, V_0 is even a well-defined isomorphism for $-1/2 \leq s \leq 1/2$, and elliptic as well as symmetric for $s = 0$. For $k \neq 0$, the single-layer operator V_k is invertible, if and only if k^2 is not an eigenvalue of the interior Dirichlet problem (IDP) for the Laplace operator, i.e., it holds that

$$(\text{IDP}) \quad \forall u \in H^1(\Omega) \quad \left(-\Delta u = k^2 u \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma_0^{\text{int}} u = 0 \quad \implies \quad u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \right);$$

see, e.g., [SS11, Theorem 3.9.1]. Throughout, we assume that k^2 satisfies (IDP).

The double-layer potential induces the double-layer operators

$$K_k^\sigma := \gamma_0^\sigma \tilde{K}_k : H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$$

with $\sigma \in \{\text{int}, \text{ext}\}$ and $-1/2 < s \leq 1/2$; see Theorem 2 for $s = 1/2$. Combining the two operators, we define $K_k := \frac{1}{2}(K_k^{\text{int}} + K_k^{\text{ext}}) : H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$.

We define the adjoint double-layer operator $K'_k : H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$ by $K'_k := -\frac{1}{2}\text{Id} + \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{V}_k$. Further, the hypersingular operator is given by $W_k := -\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{K}_k : H^{1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)$. For $k = 0$, the operators K_0 , K'_0 , as well as W_0 are even well defined for $s = \pm 1/2$; see [SS11, Remark 3.1.18].

2.4. Admissible triangulations. Let T_{ref} denote the reference element defined by

$$T_{\text{ref}} = (0, 1) \quad \text{for } d=2 \quad \text{resp.} \quad T_{\text{ref}} = \text{conv}\{(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)\} \quad \text{for } d=3,$$

i.e., T_{ref} is the open unit interval for $d = 2$ and the Kuhn simplex for $d = 3$. A set \mathcal{T}_\bullet is a regular triangulation of Γ , if the following conditions (a)–(d) hold:

- (a) Each $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$ is a relative open subset of Γ , and there exists a bijective element map $g_T \in C^\infty(T_{\text{ref}}, T)$ such that $g_T(\overline{T_{\text{ref}}}) = \overline{T}$.
- (b) The union of all elements cover Γ , i.e., $\overline{\Gamma} = \bigcup_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \overline{T}$.

- (c) For all $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, the intersection $\overline{T} \cap \overline{T'}$ is either empty, or a joint node ($d \geq 2$), or a joint facet ($d = 3$).
- (d) In the case of $d = 3$, there holds the following: If $\overline{T} \cap \overline{T'}$ is a facet, there exist facets $f, f' \subseteq \partial T_{\text{ref}}$ of T_{ref} such that $\overline{T} \cap \overline{T'} = g_T(f) = g_{T'}(f')$, and the composition $g_T^{-1} \circ g_{T'} : f' \rightarrow f$ is even affine.

The element patch of $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, is given by

$$\omega_\bullet(T) := \text{interior} \left(\bigcup_{\substack{T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet \\ \overline{T} \cap \overline{T'} \neq \emptyset}} \overline{T'} \right).$$

For a set of elements $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, let $\omega_\bullet(\mathcal{U}) := \{T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet : \exists T \in \mathcal{U} : T' \subseteq \omega_\bullet(T)\}$. Define the local mesh-size function $h_\bullet \in L^\infty(\Gamma)$ by $h_\bullet|_T := h_\bullet(T) := |T|^{1/(d-1)}$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$.

To introduce shape regularity, let $G_T(x) := D g_T(x)^\top D g_T(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{(d-1) \times (d-1)}$ be the symmetric Gramian matrix of g_T and $\lambda_{\min}(G_T(x))$ and $\lambda_{\max}(G_T(x))$ its extremal eigenvalues. A regular triangulation \mathcal{T}_\bullet is γ -shape regular triangulation, if the following holds:

- For all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, the corresponding element maps $g_T(\cdot)$ satisfy that

$$(5) \quad \sigma(T) := \sup_{x \in T_{\text{ref}}} \left(\frac{h_\bullet(T)^2}{\lambda_{\min}(G_T(x))} + \frac{\lambda_{\max}(G_T(x))}{h_\bullet(T)^2} \right) \leq \gamma.$$

- If $d = 2$, it additionally holds that

$$(6) \quad \tilde{\sigma}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) := \max_{\substack{T, T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet \\ T' \subseteq \omega_\bullet(T)}} \frac{|T|}{|T'|} \leq \gamma.$$

Note that the Gramian matrix $G_T(x)$ is symmetric and positive definite. This implies that $0 \leq \lambda_{\min}(G_T) \leq \lambda_{\max}(G_T)$ and hence, $\sigma(T) \geq 0$. The additional assumption for $d = 2$ ensures that the mesh-size of neighboring elements remains comparable.

Throughout, we assume that \mathcal{T}_\bullet is a γ -shape regular triangulation. The next lemma recaps some important properties of γ -shape regular meshes; see [AFF⁺17, Lemma 2.6].

Lemma 1. *There exists a constant $C > 0$ that depends only on γ and the Lipschitz character of $\partial\Omega$, such that the following assertions (a)–(d) hold:*

- (a) *For all $T, T' \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$ such that $\overline{T} \cap \overline{T'} \neq \emptyset$, it holds that $h_\bullet(T) \leq C h_\bullet(T')$.*
- (b) *The number of elements in an element patch is bounded by C .*
- (c) *For all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$ and all elements $T', T'' \subseteq \omega_\bullet(T)$, there exists a sequence $T' = T_1, \dots, T_n = T''$ with $T_i \subseteq \omega_\bullet(T)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that $\overline{T_i} \cap \overline{T_{i+1}}$ is a joint facet of T_i and T_{i+1} (for $d = 3$), resp., a joint node (for $d = 2$).*
- (d) *There exists a constant $C_{\text{shape}} > 0$ which depends only on γ , such that*

$$\max_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \frac{\text{diam}(T)}{h_\bullet(T)} \leq C_{\text{shape}} \quad \text{with} \quad \text{diam}(T) := \sup_{x, y \in T} |x - y|.$$

2.5. Discrete spaces. Let \mathcal{T}_\bullet be a regular triangulation of Γ . For a fixed polynomial degree $p \geq 0$, we define the space of (discontinuous) \mathcal{T}_\bullet -piecewise polynomials by

$$\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) := \{ \Phi_\bullet \in L^\infty(\Gamma) : \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet, \quad \Phi_\bullet \circ g_T \text{ is a polynomial of degree } \leq p \}.$$

Further, let ${}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) := \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \cap H^1(\Gamma)$ resp. $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) := \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \cap \tilde{H}^1(\Gamma)$ be the space of continuous piecewise polynomials. Note the following (compact) inclusions

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \subset L^2(\Gamma) \subset \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \subset \tilde{H}^1(\Gamma) \subset \tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma).$$

In the case of $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$, there holds $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) = {}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and ${}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \subset H^1(\Gamma)$. Throughout this paper, we use the following convention: All quantities which are associated with a triangulation \mathcal{T}_\bullet , have the same index, e.g., $h_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^0(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ is the local mesh size function or Φ_\bullet will denote the discrete solution in $\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$.

3. INVERSE ESTIMATE

The main result of this section is the following inverse-type estimate which generalizes [FKMP13, Theorem 3.1] and [AFF⁺17, Theorem 3.1] from $k = 0$ to general $k \geq 0$.

Theorem 2. *The single-layer and the double-layer operator satisfy*

$$(8) \quad V_k \in L(L^2(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma)) \quad \text{resp.} \quad K_k \in L(\tilde{H}^1(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma)).$$

Additionally, let \mathcal{T}_\bullet be a γ -shape regular triangulation of Γ . Then, there exists a constant $C_{\text{inv}} > 0$ which depends only on Γ , Ω , and γ , such that for all $k \geq 0$, it holds that

$$(9) \quad C_{\text{inv}}^{-1} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq (1 + k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

$$(10) \quad C_{\text{inv}}^{-1} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma K_k v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

$$(11) \quad C_{\text{inv}}^{-1} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} K'_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq (1 + k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

$$(12) \quad C_{\text{inv}}^{-1} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} W_k v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

for all $\psi \in L^2(\Gamma)$ and $v \in \tilde{H}^1(\Gamma)$. Furthermore, there exists $\tilde{C}_{\text{inv}} > 0$ which depends only on Ω , Γ , γ , and p , such that

$$(13) \quad \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k \Psi_\bullet\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} K'_k \Psi_\bullet\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}} (1 + k^3) \|\Psi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)},$$

$$(14) \quad \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma K_k V_\bullet\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} W_k V_\bullet\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}} (1 + k^3) \|V_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)},$$

for all $\Psi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and $V_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^{p+1}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$. In particular, the constants $C_{\text{inv}}, \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}}$ are independent of the wavenumber $k \geq 0$.

The proof of Theorem 2 is based on the decomposition of the layer potentials into a singular part, which consists of the layer potentials \tilde{V}_0 , resp., \tilde{K}_0 , of the Laplacian and two smoothing operators \tilde{S} and \tilde{A} . For the decomposition, we employ the following notation

$$|\nabla^n \psi(x)|^2 := \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^d \\ |\alpha| = n}} \frac{n!}{\alpha!} |D^\alpha \psi(x)|^2 \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha! := \alpha_1! \cdot \alpha_2! \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_d! \quad \text{and} \quad |\nabla^0 \psi(x)|^2 := |\psi(x)|^2.$$

Lemma 3 provides such a decomposition for the single-layer potential, while Lemma 4 states a similar result for the double-layer potential.

Lemma 3 ([Mel12, Theorem 5.1.1]). *Let $R > 0$ with $\bar{\Omega} \subsetneq B_R := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x| < R\}$. Let $0 < \rho < 1$. Then, it holds that*

$$(15) \quad \tilde{V}_k = \tilde{V}_0 + \tilde{S}_{V,k} + \tilde{A}_{V,k},$$

with linear potential operators $\tilde{S}_{V,k} : H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{3+s}(B_R)$ and $\tilde{A}_{V,k} : H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{3+s}(B_R) \cap C^\infty(B_R)$ for all $-1/2 < s < 1/2$. Moreover, there exist positive constants $C_1^V, C_2^V, C_3^V > 0$ such that

$$(16) \quad \|\tilde{S}_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^{s'}(B_R)} \leq C_1^V \rho^2 (\rho k^{-1})^{1+s-s'} \|\psi\|_{H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)} \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq s' \leq 3+s,$$

$$(17) \quad \|\nabla^n \tilde{A}_{V,k}\psi\|_{L^2(B_R)} \leq C_2^V k^{n+1} \|\tilde{V}_0\psi\|_{L^2(B_R)} \leq C_3^V k^{n+1} \|\psi\|_{H^{-1}(\partial\Omega)} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

The constants C_1^V, C_2^V , and C_3^V depend only on R, Ω , but not on the wavenumber k . \square

The decomposition of the double-layer potential additionally involves certain Besov spaces, which are defined by the K-method of interpolation; see e.g. [Tar07, Tri83, Tri92]. For bounded Lipschitz domains $\tilde{\Omega} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$ as well as $s' \in (0, 1)$, we require the Besov space $B_{2,\infty}^{s+s'}(\tilde{\Omega}) := (H^s(\tilde{\Omega}), H^{s+1}(\tilde{\Omega}))_{s',\infty}$.

Lemma 4 ([Mel12, Theorem 5.2]). *Let $R > 0$ with $\bar{\Omega} \subsetneq B_R := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x| < R\}$. It holds that*

$$(18) \quad \tilde{K}_k = \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{S}_{K,k} + \tilde{A}_{K,k},$$

with linear potential operators $\tilde{S}_{K,k} : L^2(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R)$ as well as $\tilde{A}_{K,k} : L^2(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R) \cap C^\infty(B_R)$. Moreover, there exist constants $C_1^K, C_2^K, C_3^K > 0$, such that

$$(19) \quad \|\tilde{S}_{K,k}v\|_{B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R)} \leq C_1^K k \|v\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)},$$

$$(20) \quad \|\nabla^n \tilde{A}_{K,k}v\|_{L^2(B_R)} \leq C_2^K k^{n+1} \|\tilde{K}_0v\|_{L^2(B_R)} \leq C_3^K k^{n+1} \|v\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

The constants C_1^K, C_2^K , and C_3^K depend only on R, Ω , but not on the wavenumber k . \square

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $k > 0$ and $R > 0$ with $B_R \supsetneq \bar{\Omega}$. For convenience of the reader, we split the proof into several steps.

Step 1 (Proof of (8) for V_k): Let $\psi \in L^2(\Gamma)$ and recall that $\|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} = \|\psi\|_{H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)}$, where we identify ψ with its extension $E_{0,\Gamma}\psi$. With Lemma 3 and the definition of $V_k := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{V}_k$, we decompose $V_k = V_0 + S_{V,k} + A_{V,k}$, where

$$S_{V,k} := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{V,k} := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k}.$$

For all $1/2 < s' \leq 3+s \leq 3+1/2$, equation (16) implies that

$$(21) \quad \|\tilde{S}_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^{s'}(B_R)} \stackrel{(16)}{\lesssim} \rho^2 (\rho k^{-1})^{1+s-s'} \|\psi\|_{H^{-1/2+s}(\partial\Omega)}.$$

For $s' = 2$ and $s = 0$, this reveals $\tilde{S}_{V,k}\psi \in H^2(B_R)$. Further, stability of γ_0^{int} yields that

$$(22) \quad \|S_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \leq \|S_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^1(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^{3/2}(B_R)} \lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(21)}{\lesssim} \rho k \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Next, note that equation (17) proves that $A_{V,k}\psi \in H^2(B_R)$. With the (compact) embedding $H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) \subset H^{-1}(\partial\Omega)$ with $\|\cdot\|_{H^{-1}(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim \|\cdot\|_{H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)}$, this yields that

$$(23) \quad \|\tilde{A}_{V,k}\psi\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(17)}{\lesssim} (k + k^2 + k^3) \|\psi\|_{H^{-1}(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim (1 + k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Similarly to (22), continuity of the trace operator proves that

$$(24) \quad \|A_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \leq \|A_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^1(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim \|\tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(23)}{\lesssim} (1+k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Combining the estimates (22) and (24) with the (compact) embedding $L^2(\Gamma) \subset \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$, we see that $A_{V,k}, S_{V,k} \in L(L^2(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$. With $V_0 \in L(L^2(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$, we conclude that $V_k = V_0 + S_{V,k} + A_{V,k} \in L(L^2(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$.

Step 2 (Proof of equation (9)): Recall that $V_k = V_0 + S_{V,k} + A_{V,k}$. This decomposition directly yields that

$$(25) \quad \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_0 \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma S_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma A_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

We treat each term on the right-hand side separately. [AFF⁺17, Theorem 3.1] yields that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_0 \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Next, $\|h_\bullet\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \lesssim \text{diam}(\Omega) \lesssim 1$ and equation (22) imply that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma S_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|S_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \stackrel{(22)}{\lesssim} k \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Finally, we use equation (24) to estimate the last term on the right hand side of (25) by

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma A_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|A_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \stackrel{(24)}{\lesssim} (1+k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Combining the latter four estimates, we prove that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim (1+k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

This concludes the proof of (9).

Step 3 (Proof of equation (11)): Recall the definition of the adjoint double-layer operator. With $K'_k = -\frac{1}{2}\text{Id} + \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{V}_k = K'_0 + \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} + \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k}$, this implies that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} K'_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \|h_\bullet^{1/2} K'_0 \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Again, we treat each term on the right-hand side separately. First, [AFF⁺17, Theorem 3.1] yields that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} K'_0 \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Recall from Step 1 that $\tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi, \tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi \in H^2(B_R)$. Therefore, [SS11, Remark 2.7.5] implies that $\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi, \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$. With $\|h_\bullet\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \lesssim \text{diam}(\Omega) \lesssim 1$, the (compact) embedding $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \subset L^2(\partial\Omega)$ and stability ([SS11, Remark 2.7.5]) of the conormal derivative yield that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(22)}{\lesssim} k \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Third, we argue as before and prove that

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)} \lesssim \|\tilde{A}_{V,k} \psi\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(23)}{\lesssim} (1+k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Combining the right-hand sides of all estimates, we obtain that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} K'_k \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim (1 + k^3) \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \psi\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

and conclude the proof of (11).

Step 4 (Proof of (8) for K_k): Let $v \in \tilde{H}^1(\Gamma)$. Analogously to Step 1, Lemma 4 yields that $K_k = K_0 + S_{K,k} + A_{K,k}$, where $S_{K,k} := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{K,k}$ and $A_{K,k} := \gamma_0^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{K,k}$.

For $-\infty < \sigma < s < \infty$, $0 < q < \infty$, and $0 < r, t \leq \infty$, there holds the continuous embedding $B_{q,r}^s(B_R) \subset B_{q,t}^\sigma(B_R)$; see, e.g., [Tri92, Section 2.32]. This implies that $B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R) \subset B_{2,2}^2(B_R) = H^2(B_R)$ with $\|\cdot\|_{H^2(B_R)} \lesssim \|\cdot\|_{B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R)}$. Analogously to (22), continuity of the interior trace operator γ_0^{int} and inequality (19) reveal that

$$(26) \quad \|S_{K,k} v\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{K,k} v\|_{H^2(B_R)} \lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{K,k} v\|_{B_{2,\infty}^{5/2}(B_R)} \stackrel{(19)}{\lesssim} k \|v\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega)} = k \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

The operator $A_{K,k}$ is treated analogously to Step 1 and hence satisfies that

$$(27) \quad \|A_{K,k} v\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\tilde{A}_{K,k} v\|_{H^{3/2}(B_R)} \leq \|\tilde{A}_{K,k} v\|_{H^2(B_R)} \lesssim (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Then, the estimates (26) and (27) prove that $S_{K,k}, A_{K,k} \in L(L^2(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$. With $K_0 \in L(\tilde{H}^1(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$, we conclude that $K_k = K_0 + S_{K,k} + A_{K,k} \in L(\tilde{H}^1(\Gamma), H^1(\Gamma))$.

Step 5 (Proof of equation (10)): Let $v \in \tilde{H}^1(\Gamma)$. Analogously to Step 2, the decomposition $K_k = K_0 + S_{K,k} + A_{K,k}$ implies that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} K_k v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} K_0 v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} S_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} A_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

We proceed as before. First, [AFF⁺17, Theorem 3.1] yields that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} K_0 v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Second, $\|h_{\bullet}\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \lesssim \text{diam}(\Omega) \lesssim 1$ and equation (26) imply that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} S_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|S_{K,k} v\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \stackrel{(26)}{\lesssim} k \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Third, we use equation (27) to see that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} A_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|A_{K,k} v\|_{H^1(\Gamma)} \stackrel{(27)}{\lesssim} (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Combining the latter estimates, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} K_k v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} &\lesssim \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \\ &\lesssim (1 + k^3) \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of (10).

Step 6 (Proof of equation (12)): Recall the definition of W_k . With $\tilde{K}_k = \tilde{K}_0 + \tilde{S}_{K,k} + \tilde{A}_{K,k}$ there holds $W_k = -\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{K}_k = W_0 - \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{K,k} - \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{K,k}$ and hence

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} W_k v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} W_0 v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{K,k} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)},$$

We proceed as before. First, [AFF⁺17, Theorem 3.1] yields that

$$\|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} W_0 v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|v\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \nabla_{\Gamma} v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}.$$

Recall from Step 4 that $\tilde{S}_{K,k}v, \tilde{A}_{K,k}v \in H^2(B_R)$ and hence $\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{K,k}v, \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{K,k}v \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$. As in Step 3, stability of γ_1^{int} gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{S}_{K,k}v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} &\lesssim \|\tilde{S}_{K,k}v\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(26)}{\lesssim} k \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}, \\ \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} \gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{A}_{K,k}v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} &\lesssim \|\tilde{A}_{K,k}v\|_{H^2(B_R)} \stackrel{(27)}{\lesssim} (1+k^3) \|v\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining the latter four estimates, we conclude the proof of (12).

Step 7 (Proof of equations (13)–(14)): According to [GHS05, Geo08] or [AFF⁺17, Lemma A.1], there hold the following inverse estimates

$$(28) \quad \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} (p+1)^{-1} \Psi_{\bullet}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|\Psi_{\bullet}\|_{H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \quad \text{for all } \Psi_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet}),$$

$$(29) \quad \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2} (p+1)^{-1} \nabla_{\Gamma} V_{\bullet}\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \lesssim \|V_{\bullet}\|_{\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \quad \text{for all } V_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet}),$$

where p is the fixed polynomial degree. The hidden constant depends only on $\partial\Omega$, Γ , and the shape regularity of \mathcal{T}_{\bullet} . Applying (28)–(29) to the right-hand sides of equations (9) and (12), we conclude (13). Using (28)–(29) to estimate the right-hand sides of (10) and (12), we reveal (14). This concludes the proof. \square

4. ADAPTIVE ALGORITHM

In this section, we introduce the adaptive algorithm as well as a suitable *a posteriori* error estimator. We show that our ABEM setting fits in the abstract framework of [BHP17, Section 2], where an adaptive algorithm for compactly perturbed elliptic problems is analyzed and optimal algebraic convergence rates are proved.

4.1. Framework. We consider the model problem (2) in the following functional analytic framework. For each admissible triangulation \mathcal{T}_{\bullet} , we consider \mathcal{T}_{\bullet} -piecewise polynomial ansatz and test spaces $\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$. On Lipschitz boundaries $\partial\Omega$, the operator $\mathcal{C}_k := V_k - V_0 : H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is compact; see, e.g., [SS11, Lemma 3.9.8] or [Ste08a, Section 6.9]. This implies compactness of $\mathcal{C}_k : \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$. Therefore, the model problem (2) can equivalently be reformulated as follows: Given $f \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$, find $\phi \in \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ such that

$$(30) \quad (V_0 + \mathcal{C}_k)\phi = f \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

The weak formulation of (30) thus seeks $\phi \in \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ such that

$$(31) \quad \langle V_0 \phi, \psi \rangle + \langle \mathcal{C}_k \phi, \psi \rangle = \langle f, \psi \rangle \quad \text{for all } \psi \in \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma).$$

Recall that V_0 is an elliptic and symmetric isomorphism. Hence,

$$a(\chi, \psi) := \langle V_0 \chi, \psi \rangle \quad \text{for all } \chi, \psi \in \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma),$$

defines a scalar product that induces an equivalent energy norm $\|\psi\| := a(\psi, \psi)^{1/2} \simeq \|\psi\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}$ on $\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$. The Galerkin discretization seeks $\Phi_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$ such that

$$(32) \quad a(\Phi_{\bullet}, \Psi_{\bullet}) + \langle \mathcal{C}_k \Phi_{\bullet}, \Psi_{\bullet} \rangle = \langle f, \Psi_{\bullet} \rangle \quad \text{for all } \Psi_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet}).$$

Existence of solutions to the (32) can be guaranteed by the following proposition which is applied for $\mathcal{H} = \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ and $\mathcal{X}_\bullet = \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$; see [SS11, Theorem 4.2.9] or [BHP17, Proposition 1].

Similar results are also found in [GS18, Theorem 6.1], which is based on [CS87, Lemma 1.1], or in [BS08, Theorem 5.7.8], where the proof relies on additional regularity of the dual problem.

Proposition 5. *Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let $(\mathcal{X}_\ell)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ be a dense sequence of discrete subspaces $\mathcal{X}_\ell \subset \mathcal{H}$, i.e., $\min_{\Psi_\ell \in \mathcal{X}_\ell} \|\psi - \Psi_\ell\|_{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow 0$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ for all $\psi \in \mathcal{H}$. Let $a(\cdot, \cdot)$ be an hermitian continuous, and elliptic sesquilinear form on \mathcal{H} . Moreover, let $\mathcal{C} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^*$ be a compact operator and $f \in \mathcal{H}^*$. Consider the following variational formulation: Find $\phi \in \mathcal{H}$ such that*

$$(33) \quad b(\phi, \psi) := a(\phi, \psi) + \langle \mathcal{C}\phi, \psi \rangle = \langle f, \psi \rangle \quad \text{for all } \psi \in \mathcal{H}.$$

Suppose well-posedness of (33), i.e., for all $\phi \in \mathcal{H}$, it holds that

$$(34) \quad \phi = 0 \iff \forall \psi \in \mathcal{H} \quad b(\phi, \psi) = 0.$$

Then, there exists some index $\ell_\bullet \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all discrete subspaces $\mathcal{X}_\bullet \subsetneq \mathcal{H}$ with $\mathcal{X}_\bullet \supseteq \mathcal{X}_{\ell_\bullet}$, the following holds: There exists $\beta > 0$, which depends only on $\mathcal{X}_{\ell_\bullet}$, such that the discrete inf-sup constant on \mathcal{X}_\bullet is uniformly bounded from below, i.e.,

$$(35) \quad 0 < \beta \leq \beta_\bullet := \inf_{\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{X}_\bullet \setminus \{0\}} \sup_{\Psi_\bullet \in \mathcal{X}_\bullet \setminus \{0\}} \frac{|b(\Phi_\bullet, \Psi_\bullet)|}{\|\Phi_\bullet\|_{\mathcal{H}} \|\Psi_\bullet\|_{\mathcal{H}}}.$$

In particular, the discrete formulation (32) admits a unique solution $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{X}_\bullet$ and there exists $C > 0$, which depends only on $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ and β , but not on \mathcal{X}_\bullet , such that

$$(36) \quad \|\phi - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C \min_{\Psi_\bullet \in \mathcal{X}_\bullet} \|\phi - \Psi_\bullet\|_{\mathcal{H}},$$

i.e., uniform validity of the Céa lemma. If the spaces \mathcal{X}_ℓ are nested, i.e., $\mathcal{X}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{\ell+1}$ for all $\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the latter guarantees convergence $\|\phi - \Phi_\ell\|_{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow 0$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$. \square

4.2. Mesh-refinement. From now on, suppose that \mathcal{T}_0 is a given γ -shape regular triangulation of Γ . For mesh-refinement, we consider 2D newest vertex bisection (NVB) for $d = 3$ (see e.g., [Ste08b]), or extended 1D bisection (EB) from [AFF⁺13] for $d = 2$. Given a γ -shape regular triangulation \mathcal{T}_\bullet and a set of marked elements $\mathcal{M}_\bullet \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, the call $\mathcal{T}_\circ = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet, \mathcal{M}_\bullet)$ returns for both refinement strategies the coarsest refinement \mathcal{T}_\circ of \mathcal{T}_\bullet such that all $T \in \mathcal{M}_\bullet$ have been refined, i.e.,

- $\mathcal{M}_\bullet \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ$,
- the number of elements $\#\mathcal{T}_\circ$ is minimal amongst all other refinements \mathcal{T}' of \mathcal{T}_\bullet .

Furthermore, we write $\mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ if \mathcal{T}_\circ is obtained by a finite number of refinement steps, i.e., there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ as well as a finite sequence $\mathcal{T}^{(0)}, \dots, \mathcal{T}^{(n)}$ of triangulations and corresponding sets $\mathcal{M}^{(j)} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^{(j)}$ such that

- $\mathcal{T}_\bullet = \mathcal{T}^{(0)}$,
- $\mathcal{T}^{(j+1)} = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}^{(j)}, \mathcal{M}^{(j)})$ for all $j = 0, \dots, n-1$,
- $\mathcal{T}_\circ = \mathcal{T}^{(n)}$.

In particular, $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$. To abbreviate notation, we let $\mathbb{T} := \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_0)$ be the set of all possible triangulations which can be obtained from the initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 .

Both refinement strategies guarantee uniform γ -shape regularity of all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}$, where γ depends only on \mathcal{T}_0 . Hence, Lemma 1 applies for any triangulation $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}$. Moreover, for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, it holds that $T = \bigcup \{T' \in \mathcal{T}_\circ : T' \subseteq T\}$. In the following, we recall further properties of these mesh-refinement strategies, which are exploited below.

First, refining an element results in at least 2 and at most C_{son} sons, where $C_{\text{son}} = 2$ for EB and $C_{\text{son}} = 4$ for NVB; see e.g., [KPP13] for NVB and [AFF⁺13, Section 3] for EB. In particular, it holds that

$$(37) \quad \#(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ) + \#\mathcal{T}_\bullet \leq \#\mathcal{T}_\circ \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T} \text{ and all } \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet).$$

Second, refinement of an element yields a contraction of the local mesh-size function. Even though the proof is found, e.g., in [Gan17], we include it for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 6. *There exist $0 < q_{\text{mesh}} < 1$, such that for all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet, \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \mathbb{T}$ with $\mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$, it holds that $h_\circ|_T \leq q_{\text{mesh}} h_\bullet|_T$ on all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ$.*

Proof. We argue by contradiction. To this end, let $(\mathcal{T}_\bullet^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (\mathcal{T}_\circ^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{T}$ be sequences of refinements with $\mathcal{T}_\circ^n \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet^n)$ and elements $T_\bullet^n \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet^n \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ^n$ as well as $T_\circ^n \in \mathcal{T}_\circ^n \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet^n$ such that

$$T_\circ^n \subsetneq T_\bullet^n \quad \text{as well as} \quad \frac{|T_\bullet^n|}{|T_\circ^n|} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This implies that $|T_\bullet^n \setminus T_\circ^n|/|T_\bullet^n| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Further, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $T \in \mathcal{T}_0$ such $T_\circ^n \subsetneq T_\bullet^n \subseteq T$. We obtain a corresponding sequence $\tilde{T}_\circ^n \subsetneq \tilde{T}_\bullet^n \subseteq T_{\text{ref}}$ with $g_T(\tilde{T}_\bullet^n) = T_\bullet^n$ as well as $g_T(\tilde{T}_\circ^n) = T_\circ^n$. Since bisection is done at first on the reference element, it holds that $|\tilde{T}_\circ^n| \leq |\tilde{T}_\bullet^n|/2$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then, γ -shape regularity implies that $|\det G_T(x)| \simeq (h_\bullet(T))^{2(d-1)} = |T|^2$ for all $x \in T_{\text{ref}}$. This reveals the contradiction

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{|\tilde{T}_\bullet^n \setminus \tilde{T}_\circ^n|}{|\tilde{T}_\bullet^n|} \simeq \frac{\int_{\tilde{T}_\bullet^n \setminus \tilde{T}_\circ^n} |\det G_T(t)|^{1/2} dt}{\int_{\tilde{T}_\bullet^n} |\det G_T(t)|^{1/2} dt} = \frac{|T_\bullet^n \setminus T_\circ^n|}{|T_\bullet^n|} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

and this concludes the proof. \square

Third, for a sequence $(\mathcal{T}_\ell)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ with $\mathcal{T}_\ell = \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_{\ell-1}, \mathcal{M}_{\ell-1})$ for arbitrary $\mathcal{M}_{\ell-1} \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\ell-1}$, EB and NVB satisfy the mesh-closure estimate

$$(38) \quad \#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 \leq C_{\text{mesh}} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \quad \text{for all } \ell \in \mathbb{N},$$

where the constant $C_{\text{mesh}} \geq 1$ depends only on the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 . In particular, (38) guarantees that the number of additional refinements of elements, in order to avoid hanging nodes and preserve conformity (NVB) or to preserve γ -shape regularity (EB), does not dominate the number of marked elements. For newest vertex bisection, the mesh-closure estimate has first been proved for $d = 2$ in [BDD04] and later for $d \geq 2$ in [Ste08b]. While both works require an additional admissibility assumption on \mathcal{T}_0 , [KPP13] proved that this condition is redundant for $d = 2$. For EB, (38) is proved in [AFF⁺13, Theorem 2.3].

Finally, we recall the overlay-estimate; For all $\mathcal{T} \in \mathbb{T}$ as well as $\mathcal{T}_\bullet, \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T})$ there exists a common refinement $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \oplus \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \cap \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\circ) \subseteq \text{refine}(\mathcal{T})$, such that

$$(39) \quad \#(\mathcal{T}_\circ \oplus \mathcal{T}_\bullet) \leq \#\mathcal{T}_\circ + \#\mathcal{T}_\bullet - \#\mathcal{T}.$$

For NVB, the proof is found in [CKNS08, Ste07]. For EB, the proof is trivial; see [AFF⁺13].

4.3. Residual a posteriori error estimator. Let $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_0)$. Suppose that $f \in H^1(\Gamma)$ and that the solution $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ of (32) exists. Recall that $V_k : L^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^1(\Gamma)$. Therefore, we can compute for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet$ the local refinement indicators $\eta_\bullet(T) := \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(T)} \geq 0$ as well as the corresponding a posteriori error estimator

$$(40) \quad \eta_\bullet := \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \quad \text{with} \quad \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{U}_\bullet) := \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{U}_\bullet} \eta_\bullet(T)^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{U}_\bullet \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet.$$

For $\mathcal{U}_\bullet \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, define

$$\bigcup \mathcal{U}_\bullet := \{x \in \Gamma : \exists T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet, x \in T\}.$$

It holds that $\eta_\bullet(\mathcal{U}_\bullet) = \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(\bigcup \mathcal{U}_\bullet)}$. The error estimator (40) has first been proposed for a posteriori BEM error control for the weakly-singular integral equation in 2D in [CS95, Car96] and later in 3D in [CMS01].

4.4. Adaptive algorithm. Based on the error estimator η_\bullet we consider the following algorithm, where the expanded making strategy in Step(iv)–(v) goes back to [BHP17].

Algorithm 7. INPUT: Parameters $0 < \theta \leq 1$ and $C_{\text{mark}} \geq 1$ as well as initial triangulation \mathcal{T}_0 with $\Phi_{-1} := 0 \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_0)$ and $\eta_{-1} := 1$.

ADAPTIVE LOOP: For all $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, iterate the following Steps (i)–(vi):

- (i) **If:** (32) does not admit a unique solution in $\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$:
 - Define $\Phi_\ell := \Phi_{\ell-1} \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_0)$ and $\eta_\ell := \eta_{\ell-1}$.
 - Let $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} := \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{T}_\ell)$ be the uniform refinement of \mathcal{T}_ℓ ,
 - Increase $\ell \rightarrow \ell + 1$ and continue with Step (i).
- (ii) **Else:** compute the unique solution $\Phi_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ to (32).
- (iii) Compute the corresponding indicators $\eta_\ell(T)$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$.
- (iv) Determine a set $\mathcal{M}'_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ of up to the multiplicative factor C_{mark} minimal cardinality such that $\theta \eta_\ell^2 \leq \eta_\ell(\mathcal{M}'_\ell)^2$.
- (v) Find $\mathcal{M}''_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ such that $\#\mathcal{M}''_\ell = \#\mathcal{M}'_\ell$ as well as $h_\ell(T) \geq h_\ell(T')$ for all $T \in \mathcal{M}''_\ell$ and $T' \in \mathcal{T}_\ell \setminus \mathcal{M}''_\ell$. Define $\mathcal{M}_\ell := \mathcal{M}'_\ell \cup \mathcal{M}''_\ell$.
- (vi) Generate $\mathcal{T}_{\ell+1} := \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\ell, \mathcal{M}_\ell)$, increase $\ell \rightarrow \ell + 1$, and continue with Step (i).

OUTPUT: Sequences of successively refined triangulations \mathcal{T}_ℓ , discrete solutions Φ_ℓ , and corresponding estimators η_ℓ .

Remark 8. • Apart from Step (i) and Step (v), Algorithm 7 is the usual adaptive loop based on the Dörfler marking strategy [Dör96] in Step (iv) as used, e.g., in [CKNS08, FFP14, CFPP14] as well as [FFK⁺14, FFK⁺15, FKMP13].

- While $C_{\text{mark}} = 1$ requires to sort the indicators and hence leads to log-linear effort, Stevenson [Ste07] showed that $C_{\text{mark}} = 2$ allows to determine \mathcal{M}'_ℓ in linear complexity.

- *Step (v) of Algorithm 7 is called expanded Dörfler marking and ensures $\|h_\ell\|_{L^\infty(\Gamma)} \rightarrow \infty$ as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, see [BHP17, Proposition 16]. In particular, Step (v) implies $\bigcup_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0} \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell) = \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$. This guarantees definiteness and hence well-posedness of (31) on the discrete limit space, i.e., [BHP17, Axiom (A5)] is satisfied.*

4.5. Properties of the error estimator. The proof of convergence with optimal algebraic rates for the adaptive scheme relies on the following essential properties of the *a posteriori* error estimator. These, so-called *axioms of adaptivity* are found in [BHP17, Section 2.3] and slightly generalize those of [CFPP14]. This is due to the fact that we always have to guarantee unique solvability of the discrete problem (32) in order to compute the corresponding error estimator.

Lemma 9. *There exist $C_{\text{stb}}, C_{\text{red}}, C_{\text{rel}}, C_{\text{rel}} > 0$ and $0 < q_{\text{red}} < 1$ such that for all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}$ and all $\mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ the following implication holds: Provided that the discrete solutions $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and $\Phi_\circ \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ exist, there holds the following (i)–(iv):*

(i) *Stability on non-refined element domains*

$$(41) \quad |\eta_\circ(\mathcal{T}_\circ \cap \mathcal{T}_\bullet) - \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\circ \cap \mathcal{T}_\bullet)| \leq C_{\text{stb}} \|\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

(ii) *Reduction on refined element domains*

$$(42) \quad \eta_\circ(\mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet)^2 \leq q_{\text{red}} \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)^2 + C_{\text{red}} \|\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}^2.$$

(iii) *Discrete reliability*

$$(43) \quad \|\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq C_{\text{rel}} \beta_\circ^{-1} \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ}),$$

where β_\circ is the discrete inf-sup constant from (35) on $\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ} := \omega_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\bullet$. In particular, it holds that $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ \subseteq \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ}$ as well as $\#\mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ} \leq C_{\text{rel}} \#(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)$.

(iv) *Reliability*

$$\|\phi - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq C'_{\text{rel}} \eta_\bullet.$$

The involved constants $C_{\text{stb}}, C_{\text{red}}, C_{\text{rel}}, C_{\text{rel}}, q_{\text{red}} > 0$ depend only on the given data, the polynomial degree p , the initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 , and γ -shape regularity.

For the finite element method (FEM), the validity of these *axioms of adaptivity* is well-known; see [CFPP14] for problems in the frame of the Lax–Milgram lemma or [BHP17] for compactly perturbed elliptic problems. For BEM, the verification of the *stability* and *reduction* axioms is more involved than for the FEM and requires novel inverse estimates in the spirit of Theorem 2: For the Laplace equation, we refer to [FFK⁺14, FKMP13, Tso13] as well as the overview in [CFPP14]. For BEM for the Helmholtz equation, most of the proofs are similar to the Laplace-case. However, for the sake of completeness and to underline that Theorem 2 is crucial, the proof of Lemma 9 is given in Appendix A.

5. OPTIMAL CONVERGENCE

In this section, we prove linear convergence as well as optimal algebraic convergence rates for the sequence of *a posteriori* error estimators, generated by Algorithm 7. According to Section 4, the error estimator as well as the mesh-refinement strategy satisfy all assumptions needed in order to apply the abstract framework from [BHP17, Section 2].

5.1. Approximation class. For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the set of all refinements which have at most N elements more than a given mesh \mathcal{T} , i.e.,

$$\mathbb{T}_N(\mathcal{T}) := \{ \mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}) : \#\mathcal{T}_\bullet - \#\mathcal{T} \leq N \text{ and the unique solution } \Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \text{ to (32) exists} \}.$$

If $\mathbb{T}_N(\mathcal{T}) = \emptyset$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then we set $\min_{\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}_N(\mathcal{T})} \eta_\bullet = 0$. For any $s > 0$, we define the abstract approximation class

$$(44) \quad \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T})} := \sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}_0} \left((N+1)^s \min_{\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}_N(\mathcal{T})} \eta_\bullet \right),$$

where η_\bullet denotes the estimator corresponding to the optimal mesh $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}_N$. To abbreviate notation, we define $\mathbb{T}_N := \mathbb{T}_N(\mathcal{T}_0)$ and $\|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s} := \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_0)}$. That means that, if $\|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s} < \infty$ for some $s > 0$, then there exists a sequence of optimal meshes such that the corresponding estimator sequence decays at least like $\eta_\bullet = \mathcal{O}((\#\mathcal{T}_\bullet)^{-s})$. Note that, in general, the sequence of corresponding optimal spaces $\mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ is not necessarily nested.

5.2. Optimal convergence rates. The next theorem is the main result of this work. It proves that Algorithm 7 does not only lead to convergence as well as linear convergence of the sequence of solutions, but also guarantees optimal algebraic convergence rates for the sequence of *a posteriori* error estimators.

Theorem 10. *Let $(\mathcal{T}_\ell)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ and $(\eta_\ell)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ be the sequences of meshes and corresponding estimators produced by Algorithm 7. Let $0 < \theta \leq 1$. Then, there exist constants $0 < q_{\text{lin}} < 1$ and $C_{\text{lin}} > 0$ as well as $\ell_{\text{lin}} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that Algorithm 7 guarantees that*

$$(45) \quad \eta_{\ell+n} \leq C_{\text{lin}} q_{\text{lin}}^n \eta_\ell \quad \text{for all } \ell, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } \ell \geq \ell_{\text{lin}}.$$

In particular, this implies convergence

$$(46) \quad \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi - \Phi_\ell\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} = \lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} \eta_\ell = 0.$$

Moreover, there exist $\ell_{C\acute{e}a} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $C_\ell \geq 1$ with $\lim_{\ell \rightarrow \infty} C_\ell = 1$ such that the sequence of discrete solutions $\Phi_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)$ satisfies that

$$(47) \quad \|\phi - \Phi_\ell\| \leq C_\ell \min_{\Psi_\ell \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\ell)} \|\phi - \Psi_\ell\| \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq \ell_{C\acute{e}a}.$$

Moreover, there exists $\hat{\beta} > 0$, $\ell_{\text{opt}} > 0$, as well as $\theta_{\text{opt}} := (1 + C_{\text{stb}}^2 C_{\text{rel}}^2 / \hat{\beta})^{-1}$, such that for all $0 < \theta < \theta_{\text{opt}}$ and all $s > 0$, it holds that

$$(48) \quad \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s} < \infty \iff \exists C_{\text{opt}} > 0 \forall \ell \geq \ell_{\text{opt}} \quad \eta_\ell \leq C_{\text{opt}} (\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 + 1)^{-s}.$$

The constant C_{opt} depends only on ℓ_{opt} , C_{son} , \mathcal{T}_0 , θ , s , and on the constants in Lemma 9.

The proof follows ideas of [BHP17, Section 4.3], where we exploit the estimator properties of Lemma 9. For the sake of completeness and since Theorem 10 is the main result of the present work, a rigorous proof is given in Appendix B and improves [BHP17].

Remark 11. *For the presentation, we focus on the model problem (2) for some indirect BEM. In the case of a direct boundary element approach, the model problem reads*

$$(49) \quad V_k \phi = (K_k + \frac{1}{2} \text{Id}) g \quad \text{on } \Gamma,$$

where $g \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma)$ is the given Dirichlet data and $\phi = \partial_n u \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is the sought normal derivative of the solution $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ of the (equivalent) boundary value problem

$$-\Delta u - k^2 u = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad \text{subject to} \quad u = g \quad \text{on } \Gamma.$$

The implementation of the right-hand side requires to approximate $g \approx G_\bullet \in {}^{p+1}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$. Suitable approximations $G_\bullet = I_\bullet g$ together with some local data oscillations which control the approximation error $\|g - G_\bullet\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)}$, are discussed and analyzed for the Laplace problem in [FFK⁺14]. Provided that $g \in H^1(\partial\Omega)$, it is shown that the adaptive algorithm then still leads to optimal convergence behavior. Together with the present analysis, the results of [FFK⁺14] transfer immediately to the direct boundary element approach (49).

6. HYPERSINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATION

In this section, we briefly comment on the extension of our analysis to the hypersingular integral equation. In case of the Laplace equation ($k = 0$), a proof of optimal algebraic convergence rates is found in [FFK⁺15, Tso13]. Throughout this section, we additionally suppose that $\partial\Omega$ is connected. The model problem reads as follows: Given $f \in H_\star^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) := \{\phi \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega) : \langle \phi, 1 \rangle = 0\}$ and the hypersingular operator $W_k := -\gamma_1^{\text{int}} \tilde{K}_k$, find $u \in H_\star^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) := \{v \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) : \langle 1, v \rangle = 0\}$ such that

$$(50) \quad W_k u = f \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

The proof of convergence as well as optimal convergence rates for the related ABEM follows similar to the one for the weakly singular integral equation. Therefore, we focus only on the differences and highlight the necessary modifications. For the Laplace case $k = 0$, we also refer to [FFK⁺15].

6.1. Framework. The operator W_0 is symmetric and positive semi-definite on $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$:

$$\langle W_0 v, w \rangle = \langle W_0 w, v \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \langle W_0 v, v \rangle \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } v, w \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega).$$

Since $\partial\Omega$ is connected, the kernel of W_0 are the constant functions, and the bilinear form $\langle W_0(\cdot), \cdot \rangle$ provides a scalar product on $H_\star^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$. Hence, this can be expanded to

$$a(u, v) := \langle W_0 v, w \rangle + \langle 1, v \rangle \langle 1, w \rangle \quad \text{for all } v, w \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega),$$

which is a scalar product on $H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$. According to the Rellich compactness theorem, there holds the norm equivalence $\|v\|^2 := a(v, v) \simeq \|v\|_{H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)}^2$ for all $v \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$.

For $k \neq 0$, it is well-known that the hypersingular integral operator W_k is invertible, if and only if k^2 is not an eigenvalue of the interior Neumann problem (see [Ste13,

Proposition 2.5]), i.e., it holds that

$$(INP) \quad \forall u \in H^1(\Omega) \quad \left(\Delta u = k^2 u \text{ with } \gamma_1^{\text{int}} u = 0 \text{ and } \int_{\Gamma} u \, dx = 0 \implies u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \right);$$

To ensure solvability, we assume throughout that k^2 satisfies (INP). On Lipschitz boundaries $\partial\Omega$, the operator $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{W_k} := W_k - W_0 : H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is compact; see [SS11, Lemma 3.9.8]. Define $\langle \mathcal{C}_{W_k} v, w \rangle := \langle \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{W_k} v, w \rangle - \langle 1, v \rangle \langle 1, w \rangle$ for all $v, w \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$. Note that, $\mathcal{C}_{W_k} : H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ is uniquely defined and compact. Reformulation of (50) yields the following equivalent formulation: Given $f \in H_{\star}^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$, find $u \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ such that

$$(51) \quad a(u, v) + \langle \mathcal{C}_{W_k} u, v \rangle = \langle f, v \rangle \quad \text{for all } v \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega).$$

The corresponding discrete formulation of (51) reads as: Find $U_{\bullet} \in {}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$ such that

$$(52) \quad a(U_{\bullet}, V_{\bullet}) + \langle \mathcal{C}_{W_k} U_{\bullet}, V_{\bullet} \rangle = \langle f, V_{\bullet} \rangle \quad \text{for all } V_{\bullet} \in {}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet}).$$

Then, the weak formulation (51) together with its Galerkin formulation (52) fits in the abstract framework of Proposition 5. Hence, existence and uniqueness of solutions of (52) are guaranteed in the sense of Proposition 5.

6.2. Error estimator. Analogously to $H_{\star}^{\pm 1/2}(\partial\Omega)$, we define $L_{\star}^2(\partial\Omega) := \{\phi \in L^2(\partial\Omega) : \int_{\Gamma} \phi \, ds = 0\}$. Let $\mathcal{T}_{\bullet} \in \mathbb{T} := \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_0)$ be a triangulation such that the corresponding discrete solution $U_{\bullet} \in {}^p(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$ of (52) exists. Suppose that $f \in L_{\star}^2(\partial\Omega)$. Then, the local contributions of the weighted-residual error estimator for the hypersingular integral equation are defined by

$$(53) \quad \eta_{\bullet}(T) := \|h_{\bullet}^{1/2}(f - W_k U_{\bullet})\|_{L^2(T)} \quad \text{for all } T \in \mathcal{T}_{\bullet}.$$

The proofs of the estimator properties in Lemma 9 (i.e., stability on non-refined domains, reduction on refined element domains, discrete reliability as well as reliability) are similar to the ones for the weakly-singular case and can be found in [FFK⁺15, Proposition 3.5]. The main difference is the use of the inverse inequality (12) instead of (9).

6.3. Optimal convergence rates. We apply Algorithm 7 to the model problem (51). Recall that the error estimator (53) satisfies Lemma 9 and model problem (51) fits in the abstract setting of [BHP17]. Verbatim argumentation as for the weakly-singular case proves Theorem 10 for the hypersingular integral equation. For details, see [Hab18]. Theorem 10 guarantees linear convergence and optimal algebraic convergence rates for the estimator sequence generated by Algorithm 7 for the hypersingular equation (50).

Similarly to Remark 11, one may consider a direct formulation for the Neumann boundary-value problem. In this case, the model problem reads as follows: Given Neumann data $\phi \in H^{-1/2}(\partial\Omega)$, find $u \in H^{1/2}(\partial\Omega)$ such that

$$(54) \quad W_k u = \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{Id} - K'_k\right) \phi \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

In practice, the implementation of the right-hand side requires to approximate $\phi \approx \Phi_{\bullet} \in \mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$. Provided that $\phi \in L^2(\partial\Omega)$, a suitable approximation $\Phi_{\bullet} := \Pi_{\bullet} \phi$ is given by the L^2 -orthogonal projection onto $\mathcal{P}^{p-1}(\mathcal{T}_{\bullet})$. The local data oscillations which control the additional approximation error $\|\phi - \Phi_{\bullet}\|_{H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}$ are discussed and analyzed in [FFK⁺15]

for the Laplace problem. There, it is shown that the adaptive algorithm then still leads to optimal convergence behavior. Together with the present analysis, the results of [FFK⁺15] transfer immediately to the direct boundary element approach (54). \square

7. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we present some numerical experiments for the 3D Helmholtz equation that underpin the theoretical findings of this work. We use lowest-order BEM and consider $\mathcal{X}_\bullet = \mathcal{P}^0(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ for the weakly-singular integral equation and $\mathcal{X}_\bullet = {}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ for the hypersingular equation. The numerical computations were done with help of BEM++, which is an open-source Galerkin boundary element library.

We consider sound-soft (exterior Dirichlet) and sound-hard (exterior Neumann) acoustic scattering problems in $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Omega$, where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ denotes the scatterer. Let $a \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $|a| = 1$ denote the directional vector of the incident wave. Then, the incident (plane-) wave is given by $u^{\text{inc}} = \exp(ika \cdot x)$. Let u^{scat} be the scattered field and the resulting total field is defined by $u^{\text{tot}} = u^{\text{inc}} + u^{\text{scat}}$.

For the sake of simplicity, we restrict the numerical examples to an indirect approach, in which the solution is in the form of a layer potential with some unknown density. For the sound-soft scattering problem, we obtain: Find $u^{\text{scat}} = \tilde{V}_k(\phi)$ such that

$$(55) \quad V_k \phi = g \quad \text{subject to} \quad g = -u^{\text{inc}} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

The indirect approach for the sound-hard reads: Find $u^{\text{scat}} = \tilde{K}_k(\phi)$ such that

$$(56) \quad W_k \phi = g \quad \text{subject to} \quad g = -\partial_n u^{\text{inc}} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

7.1. Implementational issues. In this subsection, we briefly comment on some of the challenges arising in the implementation of Algorithm 7. We use BEM++ to compute all involved potential and integral operators; see [SBA⁺15, GBB⁺15, vWGBA15] as well as <https://bempp.com> for details on BEM++ and, in particular, on the implemented quadrature rules, which are based on [SS11]. The arising discrete linear systems

$$\langle V_k \Phi_\bullet, \Psi_\bullet \rangle = \langle f, \Psi_\bullet \rangle \quad \text{resp.} \quad \langle W_k \Phi_\bullet, \Psi_\bullet \rangle = \langle f, \Psi_\bullet \rangle$$

are solved by GMRES. Preconditioning can be done by diagonal or multilevel additive Schwarz preconditioners; see, e.g., [GM06, FHPS18] for BEM for the Laplace problem. To reduce the cost for storage of the system matrices, BEM++ supports \mathcal{H} -matrices.

We emphasize that in the numerical experiments the refinement indicators $\eta_\bullet(T) = \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(T)}$ cannot be computed exactly. Instead, on each mesh \mathcal{T}_\bullet we compute the indicators by constructing a discrete integral operator of higher order $V_k^{\mathcal{P}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^1} : \mathcal{P}^0(\mathcal{T}_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and by approximating the residual by $V_k^{\mathcal{P}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^1} \Phi_\bullet - f_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$, where $f_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ denotes the \mathcal{T}_\bullet -piecewise $L^2(\Gamma)$ best approximation. Then, we employ

$$\|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k^{\mathcal{P}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^1} \Phi_\bullet - f_\bullet)\|_{L^2(T)} \approx \eta_\bullet(T) \quad \text{for all } T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet,$$

where the left-hand side is computed exactly by numerical quadrature. Our implementation is restricted to lowest-order elements $\mathcal{P}^0(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ (and discontinuous piecewise affine elements $\mathcal{P}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ for the computation of the residual). Due to generic edge singularities, however, the use of higher-order polynomials would not lead to an improved order of convergence, without using anisotropic mesh-refinement.

The hypersingular integral equation is treated similarly.

7.2. Sound-soft scattering on a L-shaped domain (non-convex case). As first numerical example, we consider a so called L-shaped domain in (x, y) -direction and expand it on the z -axis up to $[-1, 1]$ (Figure 1). We compare two directions of the incident wave. One with $a = (-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0)^T$ (Figure 2, left) hitting the scatterer on the non-convex part vs. $a = (1/\sqrt{2}, -1/\sqrt{2}, 0)^T$ hitting the convex part of Ω (Figure 2, right).

7.2.1. Non-convex case. First, we comment on the non-convex case. Figure 3 (left) shows the convergence rate of η_ℓ^2 for $k = 1$ and different marking strategies. We compare uniform refinement to standard Dörfler marking (i.e., with Algorithm 7 without Step (v)) as well as to the expanded Dörfler marking (Algorithm 7), both using $\theta = 0.4$. The experiments show that uniform mesh-refinement leads to a suboptimal rate $\eta_\ell^2 = \mathcal{O}(N^{-2/3})$, while adaptive refinement with Algorithm 7 leads to the improved rate $\mathcal{O}(N^{-\delta})$ with $\delta = 1.075$, independently of the actual marking. Empirically, the results generated by employing the standard Dörfler marking are of no difference compared to the results generated by employing the expanded Dörfler marking. The same observation is made for all computations (not displayed). While the optimal rate for a smooth solution (without edge singularities) is $\mathcal{O}(N^{-3/2})$, we refer to a heuristic argument from [CMPS04, Section 7.3] that, in the presence of edge singularities, isotropic mesh-refinement can only lead to a reduced order of $\mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$, which is, in fact, observed here.

Figure 3 (right) compares uniform vs. adaptive refinement for fixed $\theta = 0.4$ but various $k \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$. As expected, the preasymptotic phase increases with k , but adaptive mesh-refinement asymptotically regains improved convergence rates for every k . For $k = 8$ and $k = 16$, the last mesh of the preasymptotic phase is marked with a black symbol. Table 1 displays the number of elements per wavelength, when asymptotic convergence behavior kicks in.

k	$\#\mathcal{T}_\bullet$	max	min	el. per λ	$\#\mathcal{T}_\bullet$	max	min	el. per λ
	non-convex case				convex case			
16-uniform	896	0.125	0.125	3.14	896	0.125	0.125	3.14
16-adaptive	198	0.5	0.125	1.57	442	0.5	0.0625	1.57
8-uniform	224	0.25	0.25	3.14	224	0.25	0.25	3.14
8-adaptive	184	0.5	0.125	1.57	126	0.5	0.25	1.57
4, 2, 1	56	0.5	0.5	3.14	56	0.5	0.5	3.14

TABLE 1. Ex. 7.2.1 and Ex. 7.2.2. Number of elements per wavelength (el. per λ), on the surface-part hit by the incoming wave, for the last mesh of the preasymptotic phase. The corresponding meshes are marked by black symbols in Figure 3 and Figure 6. Here max and min denote the maximal and minimal diameter in (x, y) -direction. For adaptive meshes, the number of elements per λ is computed with the maximal diameter. For $k \leq 4$ the asymptotic phase starts with \mathcal{T}_0 . For $k = 16$ the coarsest uniform refinement with 6 elements per wavelength has 1792 elements.

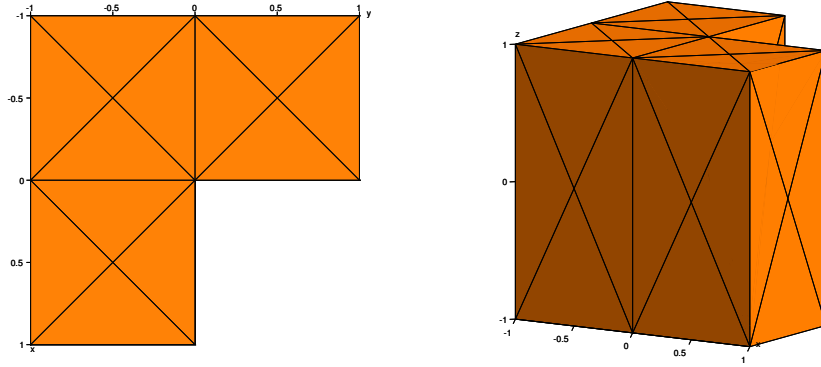


FIGURE 1. Geometry and initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 with 56 elements (left: top view, right: 3D view). The reentrant edge is given by $\{(x, y, z) : x = y = 0, z \in [-1, 1]\}$.

Figure 5 compares the convergence of the estimator for different values of the marking parameter $\theta \in \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$ as well as for uniform mesh-refinement. Again, uniform mesh-refinement leads to a suboptimal rate of convergence for the error estimator, while adaptive refinement with Algorithm 7 regains the improved rate of convergence, independently of the actual choice of the marking parameter. Although Theorem 10 predicts optimal convergence rates only for small marking parameters $0 < \theta < \theta_{\text{opt}} := (1 + C_{\text{stb}}^2 C_{\text{rel}}^2 / \hat{\beta})^{-1}$, we observe that Algorithm 7 is stable with respect to θ , where we tested $\theta \in \{0.2, \dots, 0.8\}$. In Figure 4, one can see some of the obtained adaptive meshes \mathcal{T}_ℓ with $\ell = 4, 8, 12$. Since Algorithm 7 refines mostly elements with big error indicator, the refinement is essentially focused on the edges hit by the incoming wave, while facets in the shadow essentially remain coarse. If the elements along the edges are sufficiently fine, for some adaptive steps the elements in the plain (smooth) surface parts contain the largest estimator contributions; see \mathcal{T}_{12} in Figure 4 (right).

Figure 7 illustrates the condition number of the arising linear system in (32). As expected, the condition number grows with progressing mesh-adaptation, but stays bounded in the first couple of steps. This indicates that the linear system in the discrete formulation (32) allows for a unique solution for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, Algorithm 7 never enforced uniform mesh-refinement in Step (i).

7.2.2. Convex case. In the second case, the scatterer is hit on the convex part of the domain (Figure 2, right), we compute very similar results as in the non-convex case. As shown in Figure 6, the expanded as well as the standard Dörfler marking both lead to improved rates of $\eta_\ell^2 = \mathcal{O}(N^{-1.06})$, while uniform refinement leads only to $\mathcal{O}(N^{-2/3})$. The rate of convergence is independent of the wavelength $k > 0$, but increasing k leads to a longer preasymptotic phase. Figure 8 shows the triangulation \mathcal{T}_{16} . Again, the mesh-refinement is focused around the facets and edges hit by the incoming wave and the facets in the shadow essentially remain coarse.

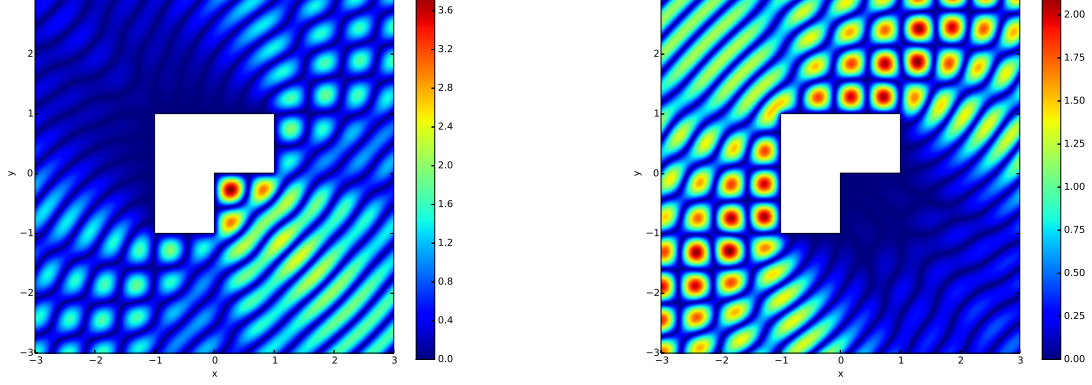


FIGURE 2. Ex. 7.2.1 and Ex. 7.2.2: Total field u^{tot} at the plane $z = 0$ for different directions of u^{inc} with $k = 8$. The incident wave hits the scatterer on the non-convex part (left) and on the convex part (right).

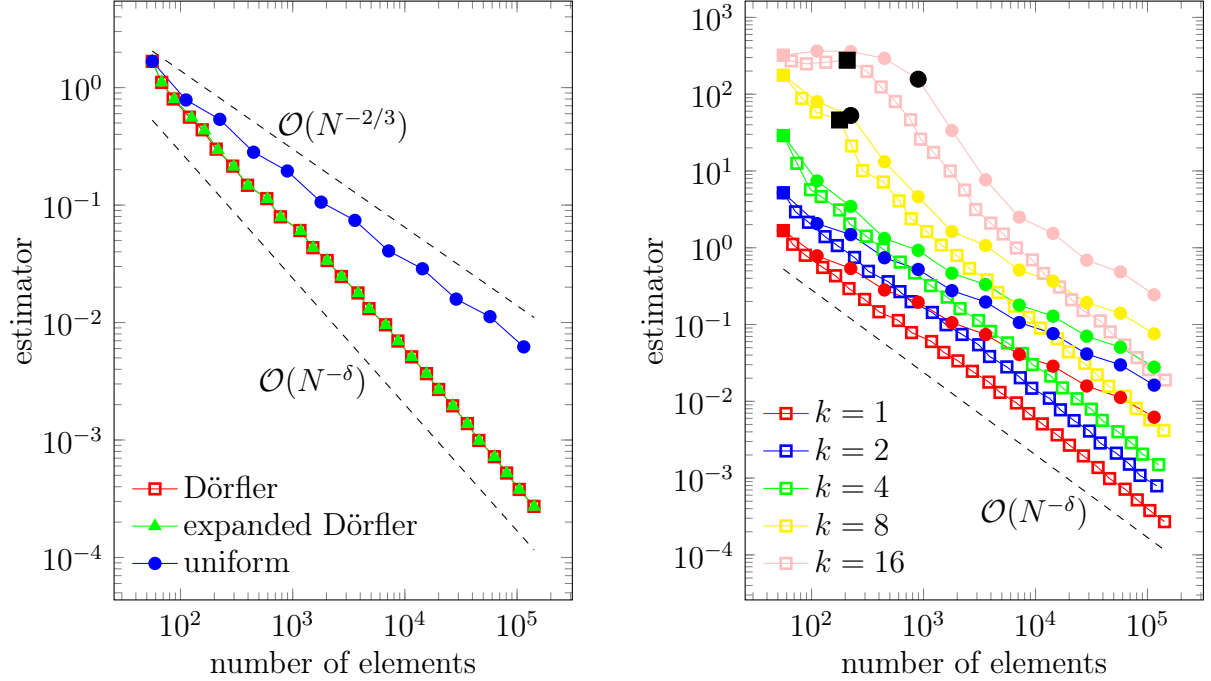


FIGURE 3. Ex. 7.2.1: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for standard Dörfler marking vs. expanded Dörfler and uniform refinement with $k = 1$ (left). Expanded Dörfler marking (squares) vs. uniform refinement (circles) for different values of $k > 0$ (right). Both plots are computed with $\theta = 0.4$. The black symbols mark last meshes of the preasymptotic phase for $k = 8$ and $k = 16$.

7.3. Sound-hard scattering on a L-shaped domain. For the second example, we consider sound-hard scattering on an L-shaped domain from Figure 1. The direction of the incident wave is given by $a = (-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0)^T$, hitting the scatterer on the non-convex part; see Figure 9 (left).

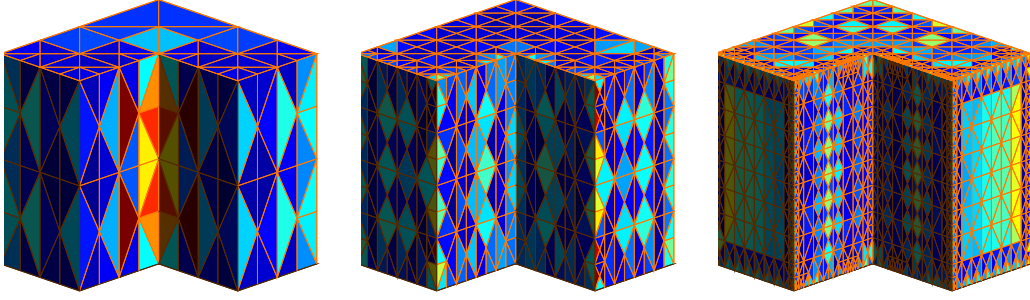


FIGURE 4. Ex. 7.2.1: Triangulations \mathcal{T}_4 , \mathcal{T}_8 and \mathcal{T}_{12} with 208,766 and 2332 elements. The color indicates the element contribution of the error estimator $\eta_\ell(T)^2$ for all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\ell$.

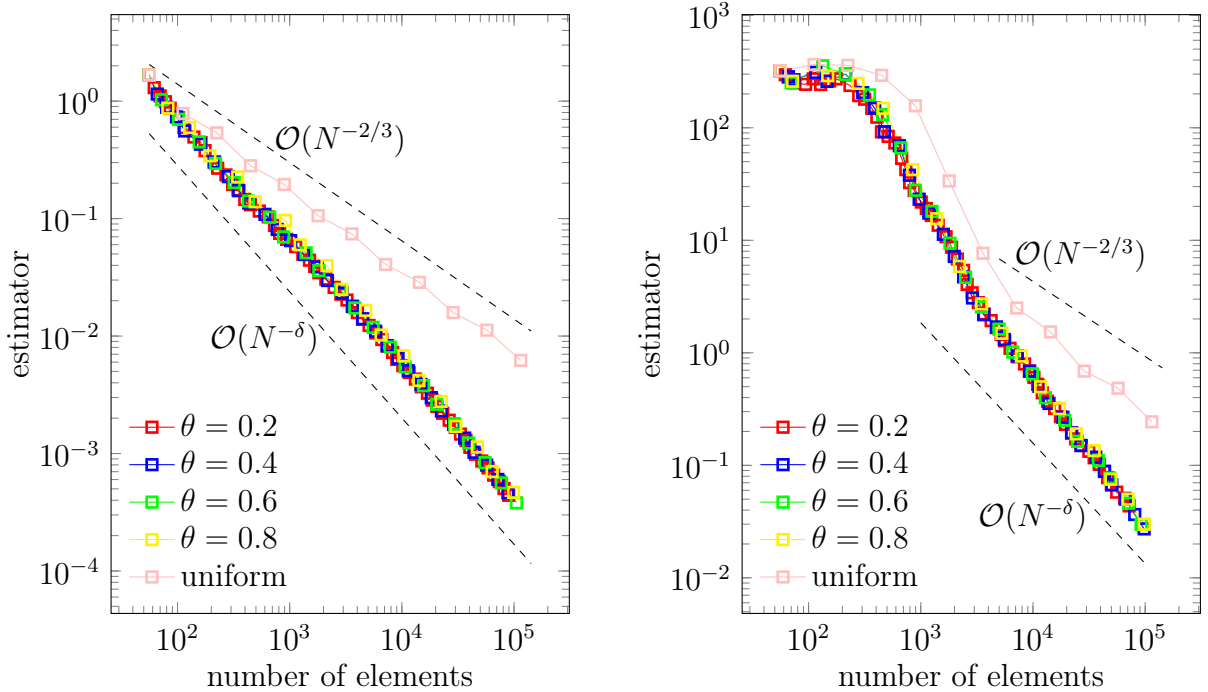


FIGURE 5. Ex. 7.2.1: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for different values of $\theta \in \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$ as well as for uniform refinement. Both plots use expanded Dörfler marking with $k = 1$ (left) and $k = 16$ (right).

Figure 10 (left) compares uniform vs. adaptive mesh-refinement for fixed $k = 1$ and various $\theta = \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$. Algorithm 7 leads to the improved rate $\eta_\ell^2 = \mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$, while uniform mesh-refinement leads to a reduced rate $\mathcal{O}(N^{-2/3})$. Figure 11 shows the adaptive rate for various $k \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$ and fixed $\theta = 0.2$ (left) as well as $\theta = 0.4$ (right). A higher wavenumber k just influences the invoked constants and the length of the preasymptotic phase, but does not effect the rate of convergence. For $k = 16$, we admit that the computed range is not sufficient to observe a better rate of convergence for the adaptive scheme. Finally, Figure 10 (right) plots the condition number of the

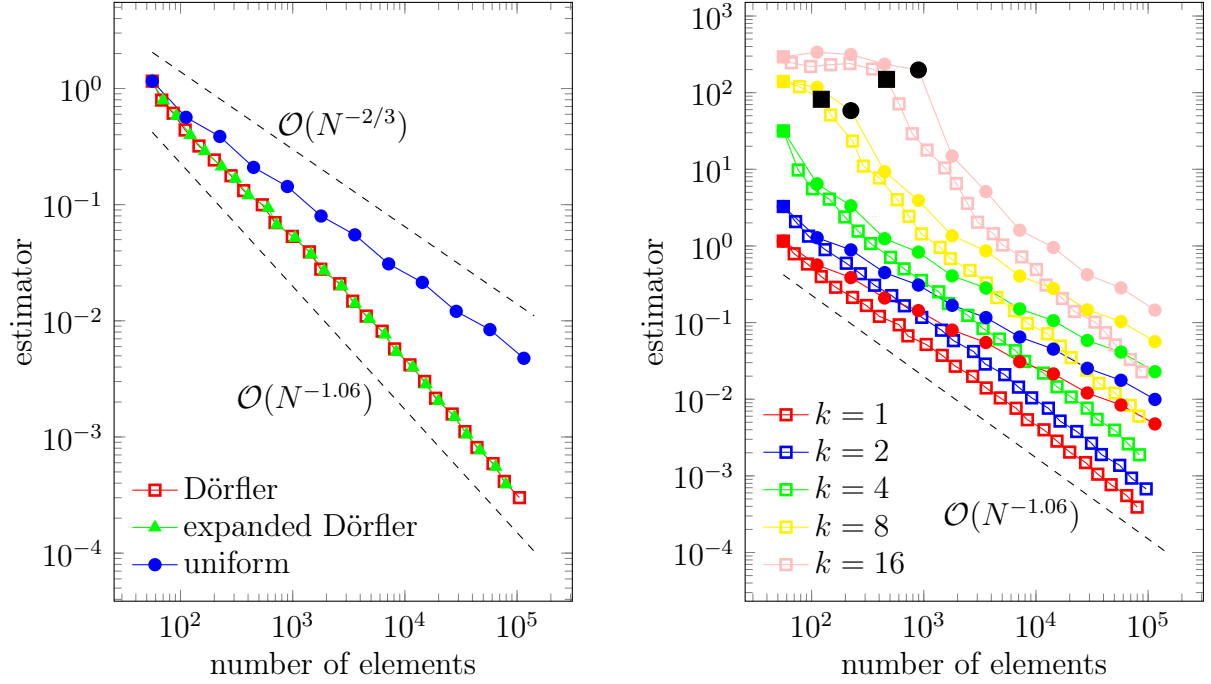


FIGURE 6. Ex. 7.2.2: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for standard Dörfler marking vs. expanded Dörfler with $\theta = 0.4$ and uniform refinement (left). Expanded Dörfler marking (squares) vs. uniform refinement (circles) for different values of $k > 0$ (right).

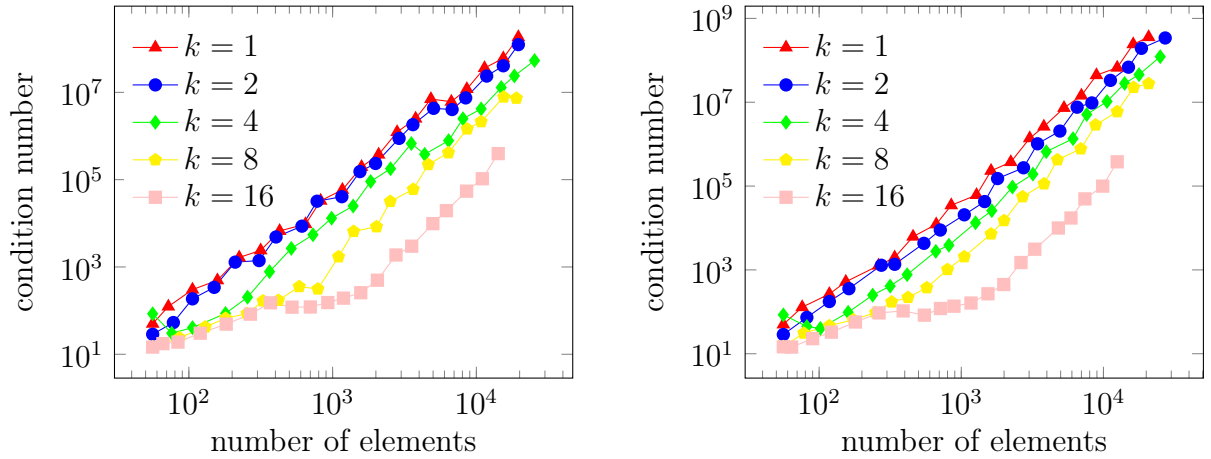


FIGURE 7. Ex. 7.2.1: Condition number of the arising linear system. The condition number for the first 20 adaptive steps for non-convex case (left) and the convex case (right).

arising linear system of the discrete formulation (52). Similar to sound-soft scattering, the condition number indicates that the linear system admits a unique solution for every $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and hence Algorithm 7 never enforced uniform mesh-refinement in Step (i).

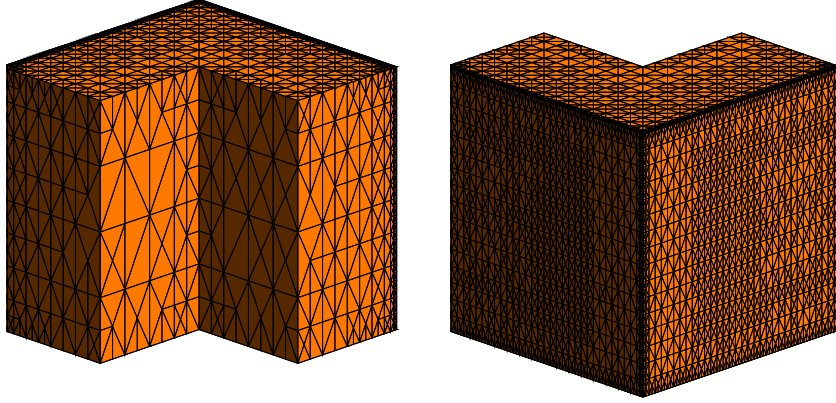


FIGURE 8. Ex. 7.2.2: Triangulation \mathcal{T}_{16} with 7472 elements in the convex case. The refinement focuses on the surface hit by the incoming wave (right), whereas all parts in the shadow remain relatively coarse (left).

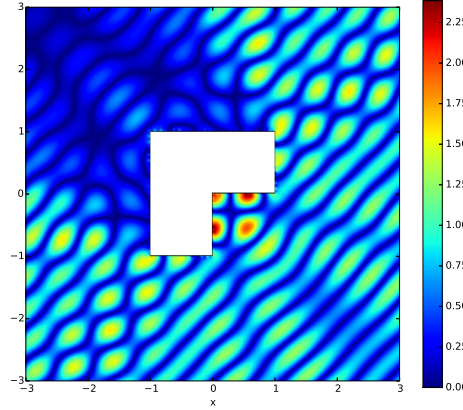


FIGURE 9. Ex. 7.3: Total field u^{tot} for sound-hard scattering with wavenumber $k = 8$. The incident wave u^{inc} hits the scatterer on the non-convex part of the domain.

7.4. Sound-soft scattering on a smooth sphere. As third example, we consider sound-soft scattering on a smooth sphere with radius 1. The direction of the incident wave is given by $a = (1, 0, 0)^T$; see Figure 12 (right). We start with a very coarse approximation of the sphere and hence with a coarse initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 with 32 elements (Figure 12 (left)), which hardly resolves the geometry. Additionally to the usual mesh-refinement by bisection of triangles, the newly created nodes are projected onto the sphere. Hence, the mesh-refinement in Algorithm 7 provides also a better geometry approximation. If not stated otherwise, all computation use $\theta = 1/2$.

Figure 13 compares uniform vs. adaptive mesh-refinement with and without the expanded marking strategy for fixed values of $k = 2$ (left) and $k = 16$ (right). Since the computational domain is asymptotically smooth, there are no generic singularities, in contrast to the previous examples. Hence, we observe that both, uniform mesh-refinement as well as Algorithm 7 lead to the optimal rate of convergence $\eta_\ell^2 = \mathcal{O}(N^{-3/2})$. Different

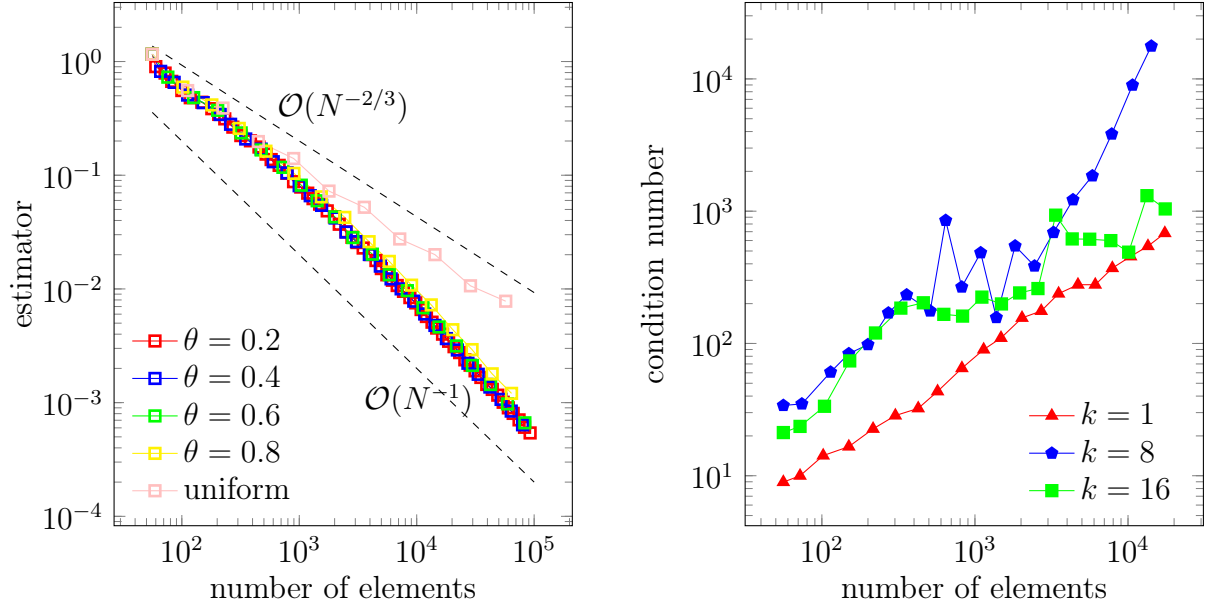


FIGURE 10. Ex. 7.3: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for different values of $\theta \in \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$ as well as uniform refinement (left). The plot uses expanded Dörfler marking with $k = 1$. Condition number of the linear system in (52) (right).

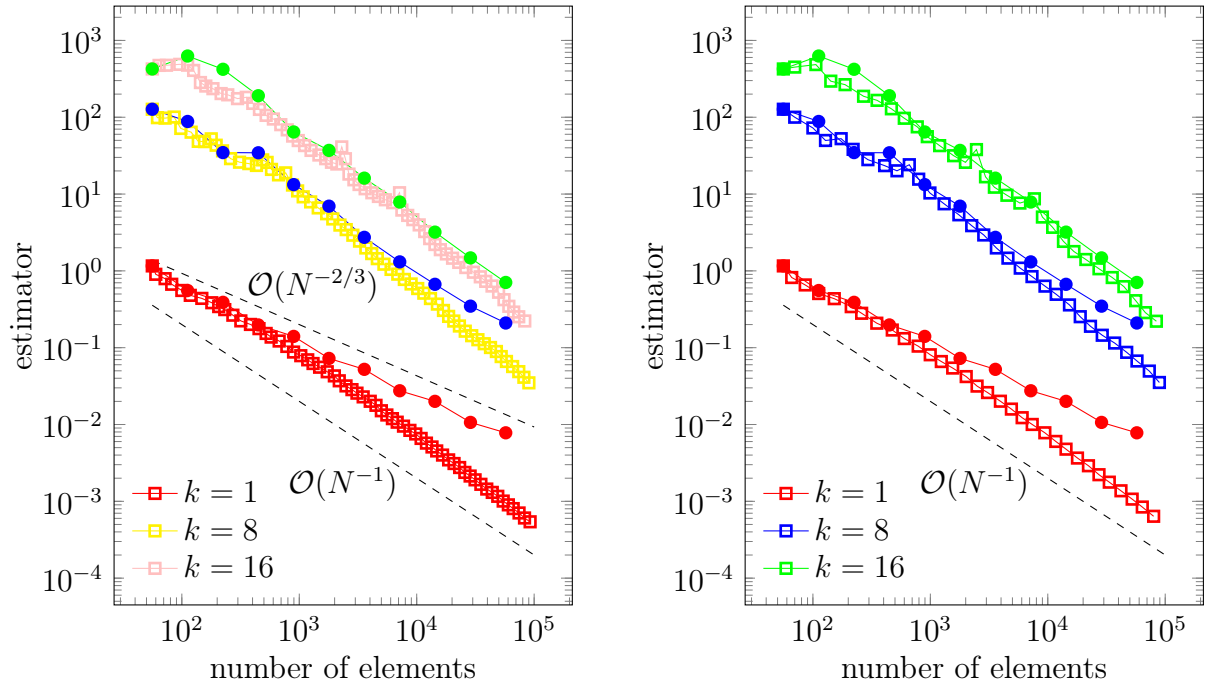


FIGURE 11. Ex. 7.3: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for expanded Dörfler (squares) vs. uniform refinement (circles) for different values of $k \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$. The computations use $\theta = 0.2$ (left) as well as $\theta = 0.4$ (right).

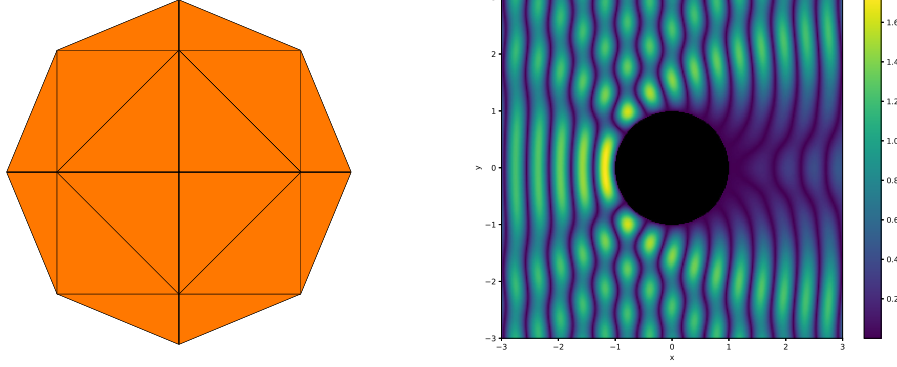


FIGURE 12. Ex. 7.4: Initial geometry and initial mesh \mathcal{T}_0 (left). Total field u^{tot} for sound-soft scattering with $k = 8$ for the sphere (right).

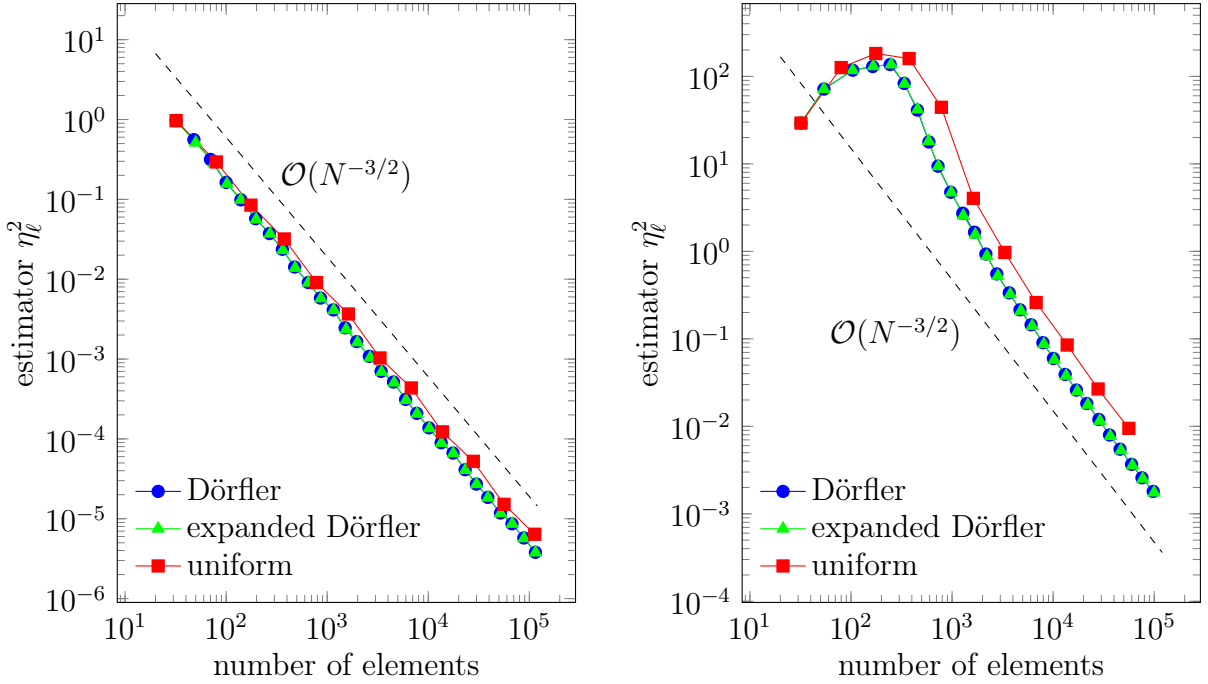


FIGURE 13. Ex. 7.4: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for uniform refinement vs. Algorithm 7 with expanded Dörfler and standard Dörfler marking for $k = 2$ (left) and $k = 16$ (right).

values of $k \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$ just affect the length of the preasymptotic phase; see Figure 15 (right). Since only one half of the (approximated) sphere is hit by the incoming wave, the adaptive algorithm does not lead to uniform refinement. Instead the mesh-refinement is focused on the surface hit by the incoming wave; see Figure 14. Figure 15 (left) compares different values of $\theta \in \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1\}$, where $\theta = 1$ corresponds to uniform mesh-refinement. In all cases, we observe optimal rates.

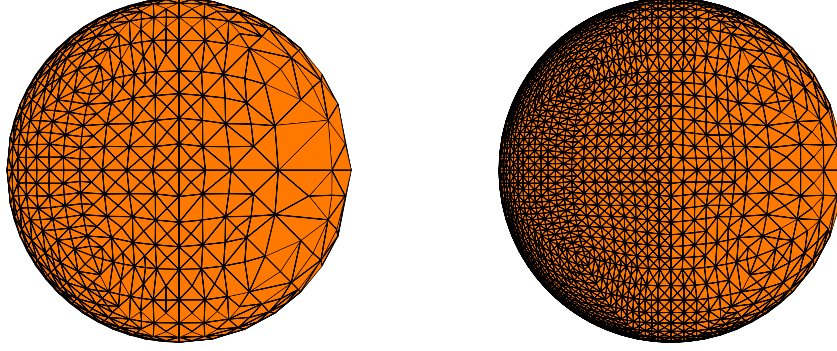


FIGURE 14. Ex. 7.4: Geometry and meshes \mathcal{T}_{10} (left) and \mathcal{T}_{15} (right) with 1698 and 6206 elements for Algorithm 7 with the expanded Dörfler marking. The incoming wave hits the sphere on the left.

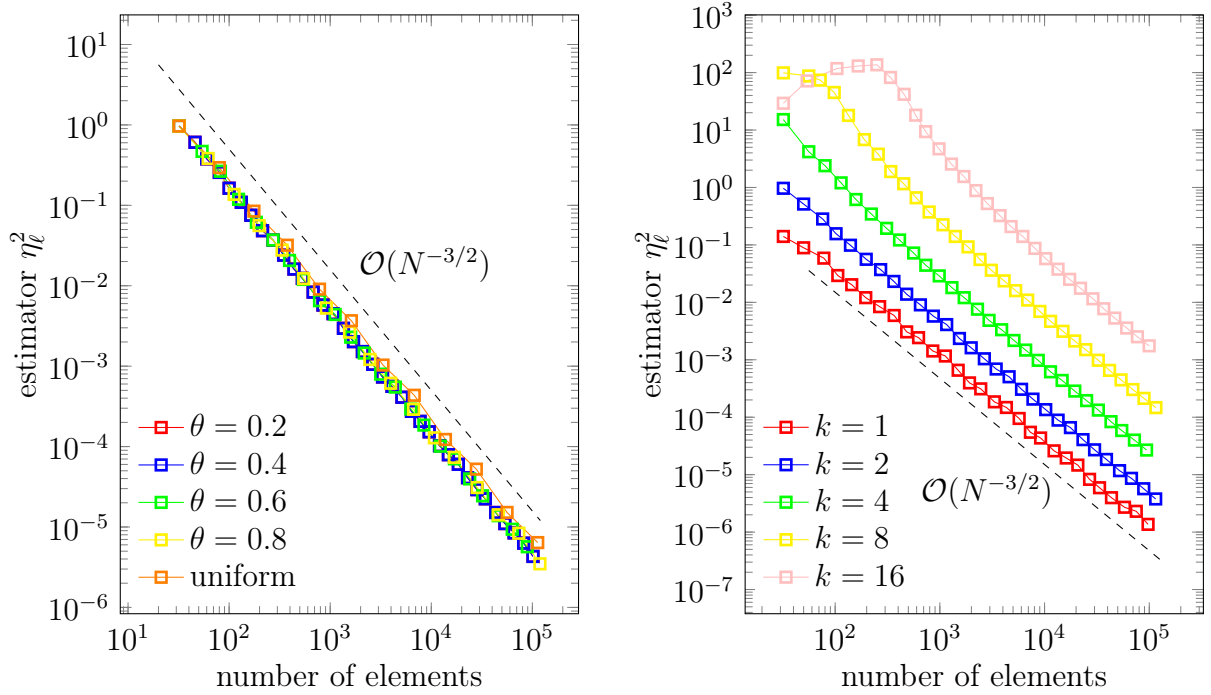


FIGURE 15. Ex. 7.4: Convergence of η_ℓ^2 for $k = 2$ and different values of $\theta \in \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$ and uniform refinement (left). Estimator η_ℓ^2 for fixed $\theta = 1/2$ and multiple values of $k \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16\}$ (right).

8. CONCLUSIONS

In this article, we have analyzed an ABEM for the Helmholtz equation. Based on our previous work [BHP17] on adaptive FEM, we proposed an adaptive algorithm (Algorithm 7), which adds an additional step to the usual adaptive scheme, if the underlying discrete system does not admit a unique solution. Even though the necessity of the latter

step could not be observed in the experiments, from the theoretical point of view, this step has to be added to the algorithm in order to show even plain convergence.

We prove that Algorithm 7 generates a sequence of discrete solutions, which is not only linearly convergent, but also converges with optimal algebraic rate. This generalizes existing results of optimal convergence for the Laplace equation to arbitrary wavenumber $k > 0$. Although the presentation focuses on the weakly-singular integral equation, all results directly transfer to the hypersingular integral equation as well. The proof of the main theorem relies on specific properties of the weighted residual error estimator. To verify these so-called *axioms of adaptivity* from [CFPP14], we prove novel and k -explicit inverse-type estimates for all underlying boundary integral operators associated with the Helmholtz equation. With techniques from [Gan17, GHP17, FGHP17], the analysis can be generalized to adaptive isogeometric BEM and allows the treatment of curved surfaces.

We underpinned our theoretical findings with numerical experiments for the 3D Helmholtz equation. Thereby, the focus lies on the sound-soft and sound-hard scattering on different domains in \mathbb{R}^3 . For the implementation, we restricted ourselves to lowest-order BEM. Due to generic edge singularities, higher-order polynomials would not lead to an improved order of convergence.

The experiments confirm the theoretical results and show that Algorithm 7 leads to optimal rates independently of the actual wave number $k > 0$. For both, sound-soft and sound-hard scattering, the increase of k just effects the length of the preasymptotic phase. The computations also show that the asymptotic regime starts quite early and that using restrictions for the initial mesh (e.g., 12 elements per wavelength) is too pessimistic and not necessary.

Overall, this paper appears to give the first mathematical proof of optimal convergence rates for ABEM for the Helmholtz equation.

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF LEMMA 9.

Proof of Lemma 9 (i). Let $\mathcal{T}_\bullet, \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $\mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and the corresponding discrete solutions $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and $\Phi_\circ \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ exist. For all non-refined elements $T \in \mathcal{T}_\bullet \cap \mathcal{T}_\circ$, it holds that $h_\bullet(T) = h_\circ(T)$. Let $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{T}_\bullet \cap \mathcal{T}_\circ$. Together with the inverse triangle inequality and the inverse estimate (13), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |\eta_\bullet(\mathcal{U}) - \eta_\circ(\mathcal{U})| &= \left| \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(\cup(\mathcal{U}))} - \|h_\circ^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k (\Phi_\circ - f)\|_{L^2(\cup(\mathcal{U}))} \right| \\ &\leq \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k (\Phi_\bullet - \Phi_\circ)\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \leq \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}} (1 + k^3) \|\Phi_\bullet - \Phi_\circ\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes (41) with $C_{\text{stb}} := (1 + k^3) \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}}$. □

Proof of Lemma 9 (ii). Let $\mathcal{T}_\bullet, \mathcal{T}_\circ \in \mathbb{T}$ such that $\mathcal{T}_\circ \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and the corresponding discrete solutions $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and $\Phi_\circ \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ exist. For all $T \in \mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet$, reduction of the local mesh size implies that $h_\circ|_T \leq q_{\text{mesh}} h_\bullet|_T$. Using the Young inequality with

arbitrary $\delta > 0$, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_\circ(\mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet)^2 &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \|h_\circ^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\circ - f)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 \\
&\leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \left(\|h_\circ^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(T)} + \|h_\circ^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k(\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet)\|_{L^2(T)} \right)^2 \\
&\leq \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet} \left((1 + \delta) q_{\text{mesh}} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (V_k \Phi_\bullet - f)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 + (1 + \delta^{-1}) \|h_\circ^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma V_k(\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Next, the inverse inequality (13) yields that

$$\eta_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\circ \setminus \mathcal{T}_\bullet)^2 \leq (1 + \delta) q_{\text{mesh}} \eta_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)^2 + (1 + \delta^{-1}) (1 + k^3)^2 \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}}^2 \|\Phi_\bullet - \Phi_\circ\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}^2.$$

Choosing $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small such that $q_{\text{red}} := (1 + \delta) q_{\text{mesh}} < 1$, we conclude (42) with $C_{\text{red}} = (1 + \delta^{-1}) (1 + k^3)^2 \tilde{C}_{\text{inv}}^2$. \square

Proof of Lemma 9 (iii). We follow the arguments from [FKMP13, Theorem 5.3] for the case of $k = 0$. Recall that notation of Proposition 33. Then, existence and uniqueness of $\Phi_\circ \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ is equivalent to $\beta_\circ > 0$. The discrete inf-sup condition (35) for $\mathcal{X}_\circ := \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ and $W_\circ := \Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet$ reads as

$$(57) \quad \beta_\circ \|\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \sup_{\Psi_\circ \in \mathcal{X}_\circ \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\langle V_k(\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_\circ \rangle}{\|\Psi_\circ\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}}.$$

Let \mathcal{N}_\bullet denote the set of nodes corresponding to a triangulation \mathcal{T}_\bullet . Let $\rho_z \in {}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ denote the hat function associated with a node $z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet$. Further, let $\mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}} := \mathcal{N}_\bullet \cap (\bigcup(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ))$ be the set of all nodes which belong to the refined elements. Define $\mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ} := \omega_\bullet(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_\bullet := \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ} \setminus (\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)$. These definitions give rise to disjoint decompositions

$$\mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ} = (\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ) \dot{\cup} \mathcal{Q}_\bullet \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T}_\bullet = (\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ}) \dot{\cup} (\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ) \dot{\cup} \mathcal{Q}_\bullet.$$

Define $\chi := \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z$. Then, $\chi \in {}^1(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ satisfies $\text{supp}(\chi) = \bigcup \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,\circ}$ and $\chi|_{\bigcup(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)} \equiv 1$. We define the operator $\pi_\bullet : \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ by

$$\pi_\bullet(\Psi_\circ) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{on } \bigcup(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ), \\ \Psi_\circ & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

For any $\Psi_\circ \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\circ)$ and $\Psi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$, the Galerkin orthogonality yields that

$$(58) \quad \langle V_k(\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_\circ \rangle = \langle f - V_k \Phi_\bullet, \Psi_\circ \rangle = \langle f - V_k \Phi_\bullet, \Psi_\circ - \Psi_\bullet \rangle.$$

Choose $\Psi_\bullet := \pi_\bullet(\Psi_\circ) \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ and note that $\text{supp}((1 - \pi_\bullet) \Psi_\circ) \subseteq \bigcup(\mathcal{T}_\bullet \setminus \mathcal{T}_\circ)$. Using (58), we derive that

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle V_k(\Phi_\circ - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_\circ \rangle &= \langle f - V_k \Phi_\bullet, (1 - \pi_\bullet) \Psi_\circ \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z (f - V_k \Phi_\bullet), (1 - \pi_\bullet) \Psi_\circ \right\rangle \\
&= \left\langle \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z (f - V_k \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_\circ \right\rangle - \left\langle \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z (f - V_k \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_\circ|_{\bigcup \mathcal{Q}_\bullet} \right\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{Q}_\bullet \subset \mathcal{T}_\bullet \cap \mathcal{T}_o$, we obtain that $h_\bullet(T) = h_o(T)$ for all $T \in \mathcal{Q}_\bullet$. We estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle V_k(\Phi_o - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_o \rangle| &\leq \left\| \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z(f - V_k \Phi_\bullet) \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \|\Psi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \\ &\quad + \left\| h_\bullet^{-1/2} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z(f - V_k \Phi_\bullet) \right\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \|h_o^{1/2} \Psi_o\|_{L^2(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the inverse estimate (28) to the right-hand side, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle V_k(\Phi_o - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_o \rangle| &\lesssim \left(\left\| \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z(f - V_k \Phi_\bullet) \right\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left\| h_\bullet^{-1/2} \sum_{z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}} \rho_z(f - V_k \Phi_\bullet) \right\|_{L^2(\Gamma)} \right) \|\Psi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}. \end{aligned}$$

The terms in the parentheses are estimated as in [CMS01]. The sole difference is that compared to [CMS01, Theorem 3.2] only hat functions associated with nodes $z \in \mathcal{N}_\bullet^{\mathcal{R}}$ are involved. Hence, the upper bound affects only $\bigcup \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,o} \subset \Gamma$ and reads

$$(59) \quad |\langle V_k(\Phi_o - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_o \rangle| \lesssim \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (f - V_k \Phi_\bullet)\|_{L^2(\bigcup \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,o})} \|\Psi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}.$$

Altogether, the combination of (57)–(59) proves that

$$\|\Phi_o - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \frac{1}{\beta_o} \sup_{\Psi_o \in \mathcal{X}_o} \frac{\langle V_k(\Phi_o - \Phi_\bullet), \Psi_o \rangle}{\|\Psi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}} \lesssim \beta_o^{-1} \|h_\bullet^{1/2} \nabla_\Gamma (f - V_k \Phi_\bullet)\|_{L^2(\bigcup \mathcal{R}_{\bullet,o})}.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 9 (iv). Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since uniform mesh-refinement yields convergence, we may choose $\mathcal{T}_o \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ such that $\|\phi - \Phi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \varepsilon$. Lemma 9 (iii) hence proves that

$$\|\phi - \Phi_\bullet\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \|\phi - \Phi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|\Phi_\bullet - \Phi_o\|_{\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} \leq \varepsilon + C_{\text{rel}} \eta_\bullet.$$

For $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, this concludes the proof. \square

APPENDIX B. PROOF OF THEOREM 10

The following Section gives a rigorous proof of Theorem 10. In doing so, we fill a gap in the proof of (48) in the abstract setting of [BHP17].

B.1. Proof of (45)–(47). To see convergence (46) and, in particular, linear convergence (45) of Algorithm 7, note that Step(v) of Algorithm 7 implies $\bigcup_{\ell \geq 0} \overline{\mathcal{X}_\ell} = \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ and hence the well-posedness [BHP17, (A5)] of the Galerkin formulation on the “discrete limit space”. Moreover, Section 4.5 proves [BHP17, (A1)–(A4)]. Additionally, recall that $a(\cdot, \cdot) := \langle V_0(\cdot), (\cdot) \rangle_\Gamma$ induces an equivalent energy norm $\|\cdot\|$ on $\tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$. Then, using $\mathcal{H} := \tilde{H}^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ in [BHP17, Proposition 11] and [BHP17, Theorem 19, Theorem 20], we immediately derive (45)–(47).

B.2. Proof of (48). First, recall [BHP17, Lemma 21], which recaps some important properties of the mesh refinement.

Lemma 12. *There exist $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\gamma > 0$ such that the m -times uniform refinement $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_0$ of \mathcal{T}_0 satisfies the following properties (a)–(d):*

- (a) *For all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \text{refine}(\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_0)$, the discrete inf-sup constant is bounded from below by $\gamma_\bullet \geq \gamma > 0$. In particular, there exists a unique Galerkin solution $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ to (2).*
- (b) *There holds quasi-monotonicity of the estimator, i.e., there exists a constant $C_{\text{mon}} > 0$ such that*

$$\eta_o \leq C_{\text{mon}} \eta_\bullet \quad \text{for all } \mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T} \text{ and all } \mathcal{T}_o \in \text{refine}(\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_0) \cap \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet),$$

provided that the Galerkin solution $\Phi_\bullet \in \mathcal{P}^p(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$ exists and is unique.

- (c) *There exists $\ell_3 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $\mathcal{T}_\ell \in \text{refine}(\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_0)$ for all $\ell \geq \ell_3$, where \mathcal{T}_ℓ denotes the sequence of meshes generated by Algorithm 7.*
- (d) *For all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \mathbb{T}$, the m -times uniform refinement $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_\bullet$ of \mathcal{T}_\bullet guarantees $\#\widehat{\mathcal{T}}_\bullet \leq C_{\text{son}}^m \#\mathcal{T}_\bullet$. \square*

Second, we need two auxiliary lemmas, which are found in [CFPP14, Proposition 4.12] resp. [BHP17, Lemma 28].

Lemma 13 (optimality of Dörfler marking). *Suppose the assumptions of Theorem 10. Then, for all $0 < \theta < \theta_{\text{opt}}$, there exists some $0 < \gamma_{\text{opt}} < 1$ such that for all $\mathcal{T}_\bullet \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_3})$ and all $\mathcal{T}_o \in \text{refine}(\mathcal{T}_\bullet)$, it holds that*

$$(60) \quad \eta_o \leq \gamma_{\text{opt}} \eta_\bullet \implies \theta \eta_\bullet^2 \leq \eta_\bullet (\mathcal{R}_{o,\bullet})^2,$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{o,\bullet}$ is the enlarged set of refined elements from (3) in Lemma 9. \square

Lemma 14. *Suppose the assumptions of Theorem 10. Then, there exist constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for all $\ell \geq \ell_3$ and all $s > 0$, there exists $\mathcal{R}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ such that the following holds: If $\|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_3})} < \infty$, then it holds that*

$$(61) \quad \#\mathcal{R}_\ell \leq C_1 (C_2 \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_3})})^{1/s} \eta_\ell^{-1/s}$$

as well as the Dörfler marking criterion

$$(62) \quad \theta \eta_\ell^2 \leq \eta_\ell (\mathcal{R}_\ell)^2.$$

The constant C_2 depends only on $\theta, \widehat{\gamma}_0$, and on the constants in Lemma 9. The constant C_1 depends additionally on $\#\mathcal{T}_{\ell_3}$ and \mathcal{T}_0 . \square

Proof of (48). The implication “ \Leftarrow ” in (48) follows by definition of the approximation class, cf. [CFPP14, Proposition 4.15]. Hence, we focus on the converse implication “ \Rightarrow ”. We suppose that $\|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s} < \infty$. With ℓ_3 being the constant from Lemma 12, define $\ell_{\text{opt}} := \max\{\ell_1, \ell_3\}$. Then, [BHP17, Lemma 23] implies that $\|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}})} < \infty$. Further, let \mathcal{M}_ℓ denote the set of marked elements in the ℓ -th step of Algorithm 7. For $\ell \geq \ell_{\text{opt}}$, Lemma 14 provides a set $\mathcal{R}_\ell \subseteq \mathcal{T}_\ell$ with (61)–(62). According to the minimality of \mathcal{M}_ℓ (cf. Step(iv) and Step(v) of Algorithm 7), we obtain that

$$(63) \quad \#\mathcal{M}_\ell \lesssim \#\mathcal{R}_\ell \lesssim \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}})}^{1/s} \eta_\ell^{-1/s} \quad \text{for all } \ell \geq \ell_{\text{opt}}.$$

Linear convergence (45) yields that $\eta_\ell \lesssim q_{\text{lin}}^{\ell-j} \eta_j$ for all $\ell_{\text{opt}} \leq j \leq \ell$ and hence

$$(64) \quad \eta_j^{-1/s} \lesssim q_{\text{lin}}^{(\ell-j)/s} \eta_\ell^{-1/s} \quad \text{for all } \ell_{\text{opt}} \leq j \leq \ell.$$

The mesh-closure estimate (38) yields that

$$(65) \quad \#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 + 1 \leq C_{\text{mesh}} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j.$$

Together with $C := \max_{j=0, \dots, \ell_{\text{opt}}} \frac{\#\mathcal{M}_j}{\#\mathcal{M}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}}}$, we obtain that

$$(66) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell_{\text{opt}}} \#\mathcal{M}_j + \sum_{j=\ell_{\text{opt}}}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \leq (\ell_{\text{opt}} C + 1) \sum_{j=\ell_{\text{opt}}}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j.$$

Combining (63)–(66) as well as $0 < q := q_{\text{lin}}^{1/s} < 1$, we exploit the geometric series and reveal that

$$\begin{aligned} \#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 + 1 &\stackrel{(65)}{\lesssim} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \stackrel{(66)}{\lesssim} \sum_{j=\ell_{\text{opt}}}^{\ell-1} \#\mathcal{M}_j \stackrel{(63)}{\lesssim} \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}})}^{1/s} \sum_{j=\ell_{\text{opt}}}^{\ell-1} \eta_j^{-1/s} \\ &\stackrel{(64)}{\lesssim} \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}})}^{1/s} \eta_\ell^{-1/s} \sum_{j=\ell_{\text{opt}}}^{\ell-1} q_{\text{lin}}^{(\ell-j)/s} \lesssim \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_{\text{opt}}})}^{1/s} \eta_\ell^{-1/s}. \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging the terms, we conclude that $\eta_\ell \leq C_{\text{opt}} (\#\mathcal{T}_\ell - \#\mathcal{T}_0 + 1)^{-s}$. The constant $C_{\text{opt}} > 0$ is given by

$$C_{\text{opt}} = C_{\text{lin}} C_2 \|\phi\|_{\mathbb{A}_s(\mathcal{T}_{\ell_4})} \left(\frac{2C_{\text{mark}} C_{\text{mesh}} C_1 (\ell_4 C + 1)}{1 - q_{\text{lin}}^{1/s}} \right)^s,$$

where C_1, C_2 are the constants from Lemma 14. This concludes the proof. \square

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